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ANNUAL ADDRESS

Before the Agricultural Societies of Blair and Cambria Counties, Delivered at their Public Exhibitions in October, 1859,

BY GEO. TAYLOR.

MR. PRESIDENT, AND FELLOW-CITIZENS :—For several years past, Agricultural Fairs,—county, state, and national,—have been held annually throughout this country; and the interest which they excite, is evidently upon the increase. This is an argument in their favor. It shows, at least, a growing interest in the subject. There are still some who doubt their utility; who, trying them by the test by which they accustom themselves to judge of every public and private enterprise, "*will it* PAY?"—are disposed to write them down as unprofitable. I do not at all agree with those who take this narrow view of the subject. If they served no other end than to afford a short season of relaxation from the toil of gathering in the fruits of the field, and of scattering the seed, and starting the germ of a future harvest;—if they served only to afford needful rest to muscles, taxed with the unabated labor of a year, and to give to the mind temporary relief from one unbroken and unvaried train of anxious business thought;—if this were merely a "harvest home," or a "feast of the harvest," in which, forgetting their toil, and leaving care behind, the people of this county had come up hither to meet and greet one another in social brotherhood and friendship, and rejoice together in the common blessings of a kind and bountiful Providence,—it would, it seems to me, amply repay us all for any apparent sacrifice exacted.

But far beyond this are the aims and merits of these public exhibitions. Their tendency is to excite and cherish a deep and abiding interest in the great enterprise which your society has been organized to promote; and to elevate to a standard of just appreciation, in his own, and in general public estimation, the calling and the toil of the husbandman and the mechanic. The aim, as well as the tendency, moreover, is to instruct both. We cannot come here, fellow-citizens, and engage with one another in an interchange of views, and compare, in their results here exhibited, our several experiments, without each and all of us learning some lesson of practical wisdom. There is no one here, I venture to affirm, who will not go home ready to acknowledge that he has learned *something*;—or that he has been stimulated, by what he has here heard and seen, to the purpose of making at least one advance step in some department of his calling. This sentiment, I am persuaded, is now, in this great day of the "Fair," so deeply impressed upon the minds of all present, that no further vindication of these public exhibitions is requisite.

The most powerful incentive to the accomplishment of everything sought in the organization and efforts of agricultural societies, is a true appreciation of the interests concerned, considered relatively with all the other interests of society at large; the most serious obstacle to be encountered and overcome, is the tendency, as a people progress in wealth and refinement, to undervalue these, disparage labor, and strip it of its merited worth and dignity. The result of a false sentiment here, is to encourage and foster a purpose on the part of those engaged in industrial pursuits, and more especially of their children, to remain in them no longer than they shall find themselves able to engage in something more easy and honorable; or until they can enter upon some imagined field of employment, where intellect and intelligence will have freer scope, and find their merited reward.—This false sentiment and its fruits, strange as it may seem, are to be found in this country, and amongst us.

LABORERS were not long since spoken of, by a distinguished member of the United States Senate, as "the MUD-SILLS of society." The sentiment of the figure, in its tone and drapery, was to disparage labor. That was unwise, and, if so intended, unworthy. And yet that is all, perhaps, that is exceptionable in the designation. The senator's words, without the adjective, are true. Those who toil in the field and in the work-shop, in our mines and manufactories, and in every other scene of active industry, sustain to the social structure the place which the '*sill*' does in the framework of a building,—they support and uphold it. Without them, it would fall,—and fall to the low point at which civilization starts! No proposition is susceptible of more satisfactory demonstration, than that we owe everything of wealth and greatness of which, as a nation, we justly boast, to the instrumentality of toiling heads and hands,—or, in other words, to the PRODUCTIVE INDUSTRY of the country. Our national greatness is its handiwork; our national wealth, its treasured garnerings.

Since the declaration made to the progenitor of our race, after his expulsion from Eden, "in the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread," the NECESSITY of labor has been *an organic law of human society*; and *an ordained and indispensable* CONDITION *of human prosperity, health and happiness*. For nearly six thousand years, no race or society of the progeny of Adam have been able to attain or exist in a State of *civilization*, without its instrumentality. Barbarians alone, (if we except those in civilized communities, whom it has pampered into forgetfulness of their origin, and into that pride which can thoughtlessly disparage it,) have lived and passed away without it; and they have lived and passed away without leaving behind them history or monument. From the beginning, labor has been, and is, found necessary even, or at least largely conducive, to the perfect health of the physical, mental, and moral man. The physical forces of the man of toil are increased by his labor; while the body that has not the exercise of some useful employment, becomes enervated and feeble.—The best native intellect is dwarfed by inactivity. The animal passions, like rank weeds in a fertile but untilled soil, take possession of the drone and idler, predominate over his moral affections, and he becomes debased and brutalized. We see, daily, the penalty of the all-pervading organic law, in enfeebled bodies, dwarfed intellects, and in living illustrations of the quaint but true saying, that "an idle man's brain is the devil's workshop."

If we view this necessity as an organic LAW, adapted to our present condition, we see in it the characteristic which Infinite wisdom and goodness have impressed upon every law given by God to his creature man,—that, while it may not be violated with impunity, obedience tends to promote "our own true and substantial happiness." Hence it is the channel through which He conveys to us, as nations and individuals, every temporal benefit and blessing.

He has given us, my friends, "goodly land,"—a land which, from its extent and varied climate, and the richness and variety of soil upon its surface, is, in its capacity to produce food for man, unsurpassed by any other upon the globe; but then *we must* TILL *it*. We must plow, and sow, and reap. It will not yield its fruits without the care and toil of the husbandman. He has embowelled beneath the vegetating surface, the richest stores of mineral wealth; but *we must* MINE *them*. We must dig them out; and they must undergo necessary changes at the hand of the mechanic and artizan, in a hundred departments of labor, before they answer the thousand uses for which they are valuable to man. He has planted in our forests the lofty oak and the stately pine, vieing with the "cedars of Lebanon;" but *the muscular arm of the woodsman must* FELL *them*;—and the hand of labor must form and fashion them, in conjunction with what labor has wrought out from our minerals, into their competent parts of our houses and barns, and furniture, and cars, and carriages, and implements, and machinery, and things innumerable, to minister to the wants, and gratify the refined tastes of civilized man;—must fashion them into the mighty ships and towering masts that carry our canvass into every sea, and hear our stripes and stars around the world. And so of almost everything. These are but illustrations. Why, even a piece of coin, made out of the precious metals, and esteemed value itself, and the standard and measure of value, only answers its purpose after it has been dug up by the hand of the miner, has passed through the crucible of the refiner, and has the impress and signet, "the image and superscription" of the artizan upon it.

The richest gifts of God are only to be enjoyed through our labor; and He honors us by making us co-workers with himself. Let us not then forget that man is only fulfilling his destiny; that he can only do it in the dignity of true manhood; that he is only observing the laws of life, and health, and happiness, when he is laboring, in some way, for himself and others. Let us never lose sight of the great truth, that we are indebted as a people, under God, for every thing entering into national wealth, and greatness, and power, that distinguishes us from the tribes of wandering Arabs, or of our own aborigines, to His blessing upon productive industry.

The great interests of a nation are classed, (admitting, it is true, of a more minute classification,) into three general divisions: agricultural, manufacturing, and commercial. Those employed in the first two only, are producers; the other, the commercial, though vastly more assuming and arrogant, and, like a spoiled child, hard to keep out of mischief, is entirely secondary and dependent. Those engaged in it are idle, until the commodities and fabrics in which they trade, are furnished by the labor of the producing classes. They "buy and sell, and get gain," upon the products of labor. Their wealth, when successful, is but an amasement of the fruits of the producer's toil.

Of the two producing interests, agriculture holds the first place in importance; for, while they, together, furnish the materials for trade and commerce, it feeds and sustains the life of all. The calling of the husbandman is entitled to precedence and pre-eminence, not merely because it was the primitive employment of man, but because it supplies the veins and arteries of all—those who labor, and those who live upon the labor of others, or, if you please, who "live by their wits,"—with their life-blood. Let some dire calamity, fix immovably the plow in the furrow; let the toiling arm of the husbandman become paralyzed, and the earth refuse to yield her increase, and what would soon be the result? What would become of vaunting commerce and its proud marts? Earth's cities would soon be left

> "Without sound or tread,
> And ships be drifting with the dead,
> To shores where all were dumb!"

The stillness and desolation of death would overspread the earth.

While, however, AGRICULTURE holds this front place and rank, and may, in a sense readily perceived and understood, claim pre-eminence over all other pursuits of men, there is an equally palpable, and an acknowledged relationship and dependence, amongst all the branches of PRODUCTIVE INDUSTRY. Man, while he cannot subsist at all without the labor of the husbandman, "cannot live," in civilized society, and in the enjoyment of its varied conveniences and blessings, "by bread alone." The agriculturist, while he feeds, and nourishes, and sustains *them*, is indebted for the very implements of his toil, for the temple in which he worships his God, and acknowledges the rich bounty of his Creator—for the dwelling that shelters him, and the numerous conveniences and comforts with which it is stored, as well as for the raiments he wears,—to the manufacturer, the mechanic, and the artizan. And then, he is dependent upon them for a market for his surplus produce. There is, in truth, a relationship and dependence among the branches of productive labor and industry which find an apt comparison and illustration in the fellowship and dependence of the members of the human body. "The eye cannot say to the hand, I have no need of thee; nor again the head to the feet, I have no need of you."

There is a propriety, then, Mr. President and Members of the Agricultural Society, in taking into fellowship with you, and inviting hither by your premium list, and every other encouragement you can offer, all whose praiseworthy and honorable avocation it is, to PRODUCE, by the labor of their hands and intellect, ANYTHING VALUABLE. And it is matter of gratulation, that, with the stock, and the produce of the field, the orchard, and the garden, here exhibited by your farmers, your manufactories and workshops have been laid under contribution, and have added to this exhibition and display, the varied productions of your manufacturers' energy and enterprise, and the numerous specimens of the industry and skill of your mechanics;—all highly creditable to the various departments of industry represented.

But it is my purpose to speak to-day more particularly upon the subject of AGRICULTURE. After what I have deemed it proper to say of this theme already, as a great and leading branch of the productive labor of the country, in order to hold it up in the view of those engaged in it, and of all others, as worthy of all honor and encouragement, I bespeak your patient attention to a few practical observations. I enter upon this part of my subject with diffidence. The theme is so extensive, branching out into so many distinct parts or topics, any one of which could not be intelligibly discussed within the limits of an address, or all of them within the limits of a volume, that, when compelled to make a selection, I am at a loss to know what particular subject would be likely to prove of most practical interest to my auditors, or what remarks, if any, I could make, would be most likely to prove instructive. And then again, I see around me many intelligent and experienced farmers, of whom, in respect to knowledge and experience upon the subject, it may seem presumptuous in me to aspire to be the peer; and at whose feet it would seem to be more fitting, perhaps, I should sit and learn. Nevertheless, gentlemen, since I am before you, I must strive to contribute my part, though it be but a mite, to the exercises of the occasion, intended for our mutual benefit, instruction and advancement.

I. It is quite apparent, my friends, that agriculture, though it has been practised since the creation of man, has not kept steady pace with other arts; but, in this country, at least, is far behind many other branches of active industry. Our farmers, as a class, —I except, of course, many to be found in every part of the country,—have pursued their calling as a means of subsistence, cultivating their lands as their fathers had done, without troubling themselves to inquire whether other modes of culture might produce more remunerative results. They have not generally courted, but, on the contrary, have been ready to spurn, the proffered aid of science. When told, for instance,—what lies at the very foundation of their business,—that scientific analysis demonstrates that certain constituents of soil, in ascertained proportions, adapt it to the growth of particular crops; that in most soils some of these qualities are wanting, or not found in the requisite proportions, and may be supplied by the application of manures, or by modes of treatment adapted to different kinds of soil, and must be thus supplied or regulated, to secure a completely successful result, many are found, even in this day of light and knowledge, ready to set this down as "BOOK-FARMING," and, closing their eyes against the light of scientific truth, tested and proved by experience, are content to grope on in the dark, as they had done before. This is a radical error. It is an error in *practice*, it is true, with many, who, so far as theory goes, are sufficiently informed upon the subject, but who still act against or without the light of their own knowledge. Many have never given themselves the trouble of inquiring whether these things be so. Few, in this region at least, whether informed or not, regulate their practical operations, in this respect, upon correct theory. All, however, must, sooner or later, rise above this error, or find themselves lagging behind their age. They must learn, if they do not already know, that their labor in order to secure not only the best, but profitable results, must be intelligently, as well as industriously, prosecuted. There is, my friends, no calling in the proper and profitable prosecution of which it is more requisite that the MIND should co-operate with the hands; to read, think, reflect and reason, as well as toil. The qualities of the particular kind of soil which it is his business to cultivate,—what it lacks or needs to adapt it to the production, in the greatest quantity and perfection, of the crops which he proposes to raise,—what is, therefore, necessary to be done at the outset, to adapt the one to the other,—what is needful to supply or preserve the constituent elements of good soil, or bring it back to fertility if it has been exhausted by culture;—in other words, the subject of MANURES, their several kinds, qualities, (especially with reference to his own wants,) and the proper time and mode of application; the subject of TILLAGE, or the proper mode of preparing the soil for the seed or plant, including SUBSOILING and DRAINAGE; all these are elementary subjects of inquiry with which it is almost as essential every farmer should be familiar, as that the physician should understand the disease of his patient, and the qualities of the medicines in his jars.

But time will not admit of entering into a discussion of these subjects in detail. To do so, with the hope of rendering the discussion profitable, would quite exceed the limits of an address on an occasion like the present, and exhaust your patience. I can only find time to dwell upon them sufficiently to indicate their importance, and, if possible, to excite inquiry. I must refer you for details to sources of information happily abundant, and available to all. These important topics have been treated of by men of science and experience, for the benefit and instruction of others; and these discussions, in a plain and practical form, are within the easy reach of every one who desires to learn. You need go no further than to the library of your society for the requisite information. In its volumes, and in the periodical issues of the press, you have, in addition, the recorded experiments of others. Let me also, therefore, urge upon the attention of every one present the importance of taking some good periodical, devoted to agriculture and kindred subjects. I have in my hand a number of the "AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST," published in the city of New York, by Orange Judd, which I can most heartily recommend. It contains about *thirty* pages, the volume nearly *four hundred* pages, always of highly interesting matter. For the small pittance of one dollar per annum, it will come into your hands and into your houses every month, full of seasonable and valuable information and instruction upon every subject relating to your business. If you would take it one year, you would not be without it; and your children,—for they will find in it their "department,"—will be as much interested and instructed by its pages, and anticipate its monthly visits as eagerly, as you. If I could persuade every farmer here who does not already do so, to take this, or some other good agricultural paper, I would feel that I had rendered valuable service to the good cause in this county.

II. There is another great error, my friends, which enters into our SYSTEM of farming, and which, it must be acknowledged, is committed along with others, by our best informed and most intelligent farmers. We aim at too much. We farm too much. Our farms are too large. The result is, they are not half tilled;—by our very best farmers, *they are not half tilled*.

The *average* yield of our best agricultural districts, it is well known, is little over *one-half*, and in some scarcely *one-fourth*, of the capacity of a well-tilled acre. Compared with the cultivation, and its results, of an occasional small lot of ground here, and of entire farms (lots, also, to be sure, compared with our farms) in some European countries, this is found to be true. We have got into the habit of thinking that a farm, to be worthy the attention of any FARMER, must contain two, three, or four hundred acres; and that he farms it to little purpose, unless he puts out annually, forty, fifty, seventy-five, or a hundred acres of wheat and rye, and of other crops in proportion. Whatever his limit is, he has his crop to put out,—*his* NUMBER of ACRES. He skims the surface of a furrow less than six inches deep, perhaps, and so hurriedly, in order to get over it, that if his plow strikes a stone and is jostled out, he has not time to stop and adjust it, so as to break up all the ground even to that depth, which he undertakes to cultivate. Many, indeed, do it better; but this, it is well known, is the practice of a majority of our farmers. *Why*,—especially when it is remembered that the roots of wheat, if they have the opportunity, will penetrate the earth two feet, and of common red clover three feet, and that the moisture which a few inches of soil is capable of retaining will evaporate and dry out by the slightest drought,—*why*, even if the soil itself were possessed of every requisite of fertility, —WHY should we wonder at the low average yield of our fields?

The whole might doubtless be made yield equally with any single acre; or with the same quantity of land in Europe, or anywhere else, under like treatment. But, to effect this result, a soil of sufficient depth must be provided, by deep plowing and subsoiling, thorough stirring, and the judicious application of the necessary fertilizing agents.—*This is not practicable when so much is attempted*; nor, unfortunately, is it readily thought necessary. Our farmers are not readily impressed with the necessity, or even the economy, of cultivation involving, apparently, in the first instance at least, so much labor and expense upon a few acres comparatively, when they have so much land to cultivate. They do not readily appreciate the advantage of raising upon one acre what they now raise upon three or four, *when they have the three or four acres*, and when the labor and cost of putting in a thorough state of cultivation, and of properly tilling the one acre, seem to be so considerable. But this labor and expense, it should be remembered, would only be so much proportionately greater in the first instance. Make and ferilize the soil the requisite depth,—remove the impediments to thorough tillage,—and the one acre is almost as easily cultivated afterwards, so far as cultivation goes, as any other acre in the field; while the yield would doubtless be double, at least; in many instances, fourfold.

Perhaps a *complete* reformation upon this subject will never be effected in this country, while land is so abundant. The time will come when necessity will work it. It is not, I believe, a visionary fancy of the future of this great country, to suppose that it will some day contain, and its soil be required to support, many-fold its present population. The time will come when thorough tillage will be *a necessity*; when it will be requisite that,

> "Every rood maintain its man."

Before that time, I do not doubt, the same stern logic will induce those who follow us, not many generations, if so long hence, in tilling our fields here, to reclaim the *hundreds of acres* now occupied by inside fences; and to find another investment for the *hundreds of thousands of dollars*, now invested in that article. And, since this might be done even now, at no greater expense than that of herding or confining cattle, which would be greatly lessened, if it would not be entirely defrayed, by the increased capacity of a given number of acres of grass to feed them, and the increased amount of manure secured, it is by no means clear that it would not be good economy to introduce, before it may become necessary, that reformation also. This, however, by the way. But it is unquestionably a dictate of economy, *to introduce at once a thorough system of tillage*. No farmer, whatever land he may have, should disturb the surface of one acre more than he can farm well. He should remove everything in the way of his implements, plow deep and subsoil,—if need be, drain,—and thoroughly manure, one field after another, until he has in a good state of cultivation a sufficient quantity of land for his purpose, which would be found greatly less than he now "farms," as it is called. The balance of it, if he is unwilling that it should lay waste, he would find it profitable to sell, or have it cultivated in a proper manner by his sons, instead of lusting, as the custom is, after more land for them.

This is well illustrated by the oft-told story of a man, whose entire estate consisted of a vineyard, and his family of two daughters.—On the marriage of one of the daughters, he gave her one-third of the vineyard; but he found that its yield was not diminished with its size. Afterwards the other daughter married, and he gave her another third. He was surprised to find that the one-third which he retained, still produced as much as the whole vineyard had before yielded him. The secret was, that the whole of his labor and attention, previously distributed over the whole, were needful to the fraction, and were afterwards confined to it, with the result of a three-fold increase. And, I have no doubt, many a farmer in this country might furnish a similar marriage outfit to each of three or four daughters, and make himself no poorer. There are few, if any, here present, I am well persuaded, who would not find it to their interest, to confine their attention to a thorough cultivation of such portion of their land, as they are able to cultivate well. And those who undertake it, will take one important step forward with the progress of the age.

III. There is another error of our farmers, which, though not an equal, yet to some extent, is not less general; and which, it seems to me, nothing more than that the attention should be directed to it, and thought and reflection upon it excited, is wanted to correct. I mean the habitual disregard or neglect of what is tasteful and ornamental in the arrangement and care taken of our farms, and the fences and buildings upon them.

"I went by the field of the slothful, and by the vineyard of the man void of understanding," says Solomon in the Proverbs, "and, lo, it was all grown over with thorns, and nettles had covered the face thereof, and the stone wall thereof was broken down."—This is a graphic and true description of the aspect presented by many a farm in Pennsylvania, whose owner or occupant is not a sluggard, or, in many respects, "void of understanding," but an industrious, and, as to most things, a thrifty man. His error is in not cultivating, and consequently not being able to appreciate, or at any rate neglecting, what is demanded by good taste, or a taste for the refined and beautiful, not less worthy of gratification, certainly, than the mere animal appetites.

Subject to some creditable exceptions, it is true, in every neighborhood, our farmers, in general, allow themselves to fall into slovenly habits, and their farms to present a neglected and dilapidated appearance. This is more likely to be found the case of farms occupied by tenants; but it is true, also, of many cultivated by their owners. Many a comparatively well cultivated field,—I say *comparatively*, for few can be said to be well cultivated,—is surrounded by a fence barely sufficient to protect the current crop, sharing the ground it occupies with a venerable growth of briers and thorns. Meadows which in proper condition, would be lovely lawns, contrasting delightfully with the cultivated uplands, are not unfrequently seen surrounded by an unsightly border, consisting of a dilapidated worm fence, partially hid by a rank growth of briers and brambles, and splotched over with bunches of bushes which the mowers have mowed round for years.—The fields are inconvenient and ill-shaped.—The orchard, if there is one, has here and there through it, a dead tree, which it seems to be the calculation, should remain until, under nature's slow, but sure process, it moulders down into the earth; while others again, unthrifty for want of care, are deformed by dead limbs and branches. Implements are lying around where they were last used, to rot by the careless exposure. The barn, stabling and out-buildings, and even the house and garden, (unless, as it is sometimes happily the case, the better taste and care of a tidy and industrious house-wife, have saved these latter from the general neglect and dilapidation,) you find in strict correspondence with the surroundings. This is not fancy, but a faithful general description of many a farm in this and every other county in Pennsylvania. What a contrast between this and one tastefully arranged into fields, the fences in good order and the fence rows clean—the meadow, one green, smooth sward—the orchard pruned and thrifty—the barn and sheds, and tool house, and out-buildings, white washed and neat—the garden neatly fenced and tastefully cultivated—the house painted white and enclosed, and surrounded with fruit-trees, and shrubs, and vines, and flowers. What sight more beautiful and enchanting! We cannot pass without admiring and regarding it as the very abode of health, and peace, and purity, and happiness. "Here," we are ready to say, "is a spot of this earth which has been redeemed from the curse." "Here, if anywhere, is a very counterpart of Eden!"

Now, this difference costs nothing more than a little care and labor, amounting only to pleasant recreation, and a positive and elevating gratification of the cultivated taste which prompts it. And yet can it be doubted that a little systematic attention to this subject—clearing out fields, and meadows, and fence rows, white-washing fences, barns, and out-buildings, pruning fruit-trees, and planting occasionally a fruit tree, or shrub, or flower, and fixing and arranging generally with a view to ornament—would completely renovate and transform the appearance of many a farm? There are few, indeed, which such care and attention would not visibly improve. And why should not this be done? Would it not contribute largely to real comfort and happiness? Do we live for no higher gratification than to eat and drink?

But it adds to the *value* of a farm. A Pennsylvania senator, from one of the eastern counties, was heard complain that the assessors valued his farm *five* dollars an acre more than the farms of his neighbors, while he declared the only difference was that *his fences were white-washed!* And the judgment of a purchaser, or one desiring to possess himself of a home, would be more likely to be thus influenced than the Bucks county assessors. Who, if he wished to purchase, would not make a difference between a farm which judicious care and good taste had decorated with attractions, and one which neglect had suffered to become unsightly? What renders anything more sought and saleable, enhances its value. Modern experience still proves the market standard of Hudibras—

> "What is worth in anything,
> But so much money as 'twill bring?"

Yes,—be assured that these *ornaments*, strewed over your farm by a refined and cultivated taste, while they minister to your comfort and happiness, and the comfort and happiness of your family,—while they beautify your home and your neighborhood,—should your farm be put into the market by yourself, or those who come after you, will prove a "SAVINGS BANK," in which will be found every penny of their cost, with compound interest.

IV. The general neglect of our farmers to plant and cultivate *fruit trees* and *orchards*, has been, and still is, as I conceive, a great error; and one in relation to which, even at the risk of being tedious, I must be indulged in a few observations.

I need not dwell upon the fact that this subject has been, and is, neglected; that this whole region is largely deficient in furnishing even a home supply of good fruit, one of the richest and most delicious products of the earth. Our towns every year purchase the refuse of distant markets, while there is no better reason why we should not supply ourselves, and even send in large quantities abroad, than that we neglect it. This is known and acknowledged. I proceed to drop a few hints upon the manner this subject should be attended to, and the inducements to it.

1. Every farmer, I remark in the first place, who has not a good orchard, *should plant one without delay*. What his hands find to do here, should be done at once.—The kinds of fruit which come into bearing soonest, require five or six years to yield any considerable crop, whilst you must wait twelve or fifteen years for an apple orchard to come into profitable bearing. All this time, if you have not yet commenced, you have lost.—Your neighbor if you have such a one, who started ten years ago, is ten years ahead of you, and you cannot overtake him. If you buy a farm with everything else wanting, you can supply it almost immediately, if you have means. But *money* will not supply you at once with an orchard; nothing but TIME will do it. You must wait for it. This is a consideration of such immediate and pressing importance, that it should remove and dispel at once a rising doubt, as to whether the *fall* or *spring* is the better time to plant an orchard. Now is the time. If you wait till spring, something may then prevent it, and another year will be lost.

2. Every farmer, I remark again, when he procures young trees, should see to it that they are rightly planted, and properly cared for and attended to, as something of value. A young fruit tree, if he wishes it to grow thriftily, and bear good fruit, should not be set out, as he would plant a fence post. A large hole should be dug, and a bountiful supply of suitable soil be provided, and then he should prune and form it as it grows; and he should protect his young orchard from cattle, and from the various enemies of the trees, with unremitting care. If he is unwilling to do this, he should not incur the expense of purchasing, or the trouble of planting trees. The maxim is nowhere more in point, that "what is worth doing at all, is worth doing well."

3. I remark again, that every farmer who has planted an orchard, and made a commencement to grow fruit, should select some suitable spot of ground in his garden, or some other convenient place, which he should call his "nursery." There he should plant the seeds, and grow up for his own use, seedling stocks of the various kinds of fruit trees cultivated. If he does not know how to do it, he can readily learn the simple process of inoculating or engrafting these stocks, when large enough, with the choicest kinds of fruit that can be procured. When he finds abroad, any new or superior kind, if it be during the season of rest, or when the sap is down, he can take *grafts*, or, in the summer, *buds*, and carry them home, and preserve and propagate them. He can thus, at no greater expense than the few occasional minutes it may require, and which would doubtless prove agreeable pastime, always have a stock of valuable young trees. He is prepared to extend his orchard, if he wishes to make it larger; or to plant another to take the place of one on the decline;—to dig out, at the proper season, a tree that has died, and supply its place with another: and thus, without the trouble and expense of going or sending to a distant nursery, he can keep his farm well stocked with good trees, bearing the choicest and most valuable fruits. This should be practised by every farmer: and he should teach it to his sons as a necessary branch of husbandry. Even ladies would find it an agreeable and appropriate amusement, to learn to transfer a bud of one flowering shrub, one variety of rose, for example, to the stock of another, and thus secure the pleasant effect of having many varieties growing upon the same stock.

And now, let me ask, why should not every farmer give some share of his attention to the cultivation of fruit? In view of the inducements to it, it is truly surprising that so much apathy and indifference prevail upon the subject. There is no department of his labor in which he is more likely to become pleasantly interested. You feel towards a tree that you have reared and trained, a degree of attachment akin to parental. You feel, when planting and rearing it, that you are providing the richest luxury for yourself and your family. You feel that you may be making such provision for them, after you shall have left them. You feel, moreover, the sweet consciousness, that you are discharging an obligation, and performing a duty, which we all owe to those who may follow us. The tree that you rear, may outlive you; but there is something pleasant even in the thought that it may survive, a living monument to your memory. Then, when in the spring time it shall put forth its blossoms, and in the summer or autumn bend beneath its rich fruit, your children will be reminded of you, and will say, "our father planted it." It will linger, a living remembrancer of you, when, perhaps, the stone that marks your resting-place in the cemetery, shall be neglected and moss-grown.

But, comparing the yield with the expense, there is no more *profitable* crop; nor is there any other way by which a farmer can, with the same labor and outlay, so much increase the permanent value of his farm. With respect to the profits of fruit-growing, I have not time to make or present calculations. It is well known, that, in New York and the eastern states, the apple is a valuable export crop; and it can be produced as well here as there. It is known also, that in New Jersey, many a princely residence, and many a princely fortune, have been reared by the profits of the peach. And, to show how a good orchard enhances the value of a farm here, or how the want of one depreciates it, allow me to state a single fact. There is a body of land lying within two miles of one of the county towns in this state, upon which the owner, a

The Globe.

WILLIAM LEWIS, —PERSEVERE.— Editor and Proprietor.

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very worthy man, lived, and which he had cultivated as *three* farms, for, perhaps, forty years before his death, without planting an orchard upon either. Being at this time in market at an Orphans' Court sale, a gentleman, who, with an intelligent friend, recently walked over and examined them, with a view to purchasing, told me their conclusion was, that, compared with an adjoining farm which has a good though not a very large apple orchard upon it, there was a difference in the value on that account, or from that cause alone, of *one thousand dollars* in each, or of *three thousand dollars* in all. And, upon repeating this to the gentleman who owns the orchard, he assured me, he would not take for it *fifteen hundred* dollars. And, by planting a good orchard upon a farm which has none, or one that is worthless, while the expense of doing so, and of taking the proper care of it, would be trivial, and soon be reimbursed by a partial crop, it is safe to affirm, that the farm, in almost any locality, and in the estimation of any purchaser, would, in ten or twelve years, be increased in value a thousand dollars.

I have thus, farmers of this county, taken the liberty of bringing to your attention, and of respectfully recommending to your consideration, a few selected subjects, deemed of leading practical importance, as lying at the very threshold of improvement and reformation in our husbandry.

I. As lying at the foundation of successful practice, the importance of obtaining a knowledge of correct theory in farming, or what may be termed *its elementary principles*; in relation to which I have recommended, and would again here respectfully but earnestly repeat the recommendation, that every farmer here who has not already done so, avail himself of every available means of information upon this subject, and then ACT *upon the knowledge acquired:* and, as an instructor, and a valuable monthly monitor upon this and other practical subjects connected with his business, that he take, read regularly, and preserve, the "AMERICAN AGRICULTURALIST," or some other good agricultural periodical.

II. The subject of a THOROUGH TILLAGE, in reference to which, we urge it upon every farmer, to confine his operations to the surface which he finds himself able to *cultivate* WELL.

III. The cultivation and practice of GOOD TASTE, in ornamenting his farm and home, by a degree of care and attention, as regularly and systematically bestowed upon this, as upon any other part of his business.

IV. And finally, the planting and rearing of good fruit trees, and the cultivation of choice and valuable fruits.

I am well aware, my friends, how hard it is to shake off, and break away from, old and inveterate habits; and how almost hopeless it is to expect it. But sure I am, that, if our farmers here present could be induced from this time to act upon these suggestions, the year eighteen hundred and fifty-nine would date an era in the agriculture of this county. I have no doubt that every succeeding year would display the happy results, in the increased and increasing productiveness of your fields, the increased and increasing value of your farms, the increased and increasing comforts and attractions of your homes, and in the rapidly growing wealth and beauty of your rich and beautiful little county.

You have every incentive, farmers, let me add in conclusion, to virtuous pride and laudable ambition, in your avocation. Productive industry, in any and all its departments, as I have already taken occasion to show, may lay just claim to the highest dignity and honor; and pre-eminetly so, the labor of the husbandman. Agriculture has been pronounced by our greatest statesman, the great interest of this country. There are other aspects than those presented, in which it has at least equal claims to the tribute of universal respect. It is so with regard to the value of its products. The grain of wheat, or the grain of corn, is of far more intrinsic worth than the grain of gold. The agricultural products of many of the States of this Union, are of far greater value than those of the mines of California. During the almost unexampled depression, the business interests of this country have suffered for the last two years, the acknowledgment has been on the lips of all—merchants, and traders, and bankers even, as well as others—that we must wait for and find the remedy, not in arrivals from San Francisco, but in the produce of our fields.

Agriculture is "the great interest of this country" in another, and higher sense. Its element is the atmosphere, and its domain the wide area of freedom. Its rural employments beget and foster patriotism and public virtue, the vital principles of our free and glorious institutions. While the contact of masses, in our cities and large towns, inflames the evil passions, and incites to volcanic eruptions that seem, at times to threaten its stability, our fears for the ultimate safety of the Government are at once dispelled, when we glance far abroad over our valleys, and plains, and prairies, and behold everywhere, among the tillers of the soil, conservatism and loyalty, and law and order. And since, as agriculture was the first and must of necessity be the last employment of man, and must continue to the end, the great and controlling interest of this great country—while the gorgeous bow that succeeds the genial and fructifying summer shower, shall be seen spanning the heavens in token of God's promise, that "seed time and harvest" shall have perpetual succession, we may still indulge, amid much that is calculated to excite apprehension, a well-grounded hope of the perpetuity of our free institutions.

SHOCKING ACCIDENT.—*Two Men Killed.*—On Saturday evening last two weeks, two men, named Francis Singer and Andrew Maxwell, were instantly killed by being run over by a train, near the Blairsville intersection, on the Pennsylvania Railroad. The deceased lived neighbors, about a mile and a quarter from the intersection, and they were on foot, on their way home, the moon shining very brightly. The freight train, bound west, overtook them, and they stepped from one track to the other, to avoid danger. The noise and the smoke of the freight engine, prevented them from hearing or seeing the express train, which was rapidly approaching them from the east, and they kept the track until the terrible juggernaut was just upon them, and there was no hope of escape. Maxwell was knocked from one track to the other, and was run over by the freight train, which he had endeavored to avoid. The back part of his head was taken off entirely, and the brains were strewn along the track for a considerable distance. Both feet were taken off below the knees, and the body was otherwise mutilated. The train passed directly over Singer, cutting off a large portion of his face and mangling the body in a shocking manner. Death was of course instantaneous.

THE GLOBE.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday, January 18, 1860.

BLANKS! BLANKS! BLANKS!

CONSTABLE'S SALES,	ATTACH'T EXECUTIONS,
ATTACHMENTS,	EXECUTIONS,
SUMMONS,	DEEDS,
SUBPŒNAS,	MORTGAGES,
SCHOOL ORDERS,	JUDGMENT NOTES.
LEASES FOR HOUSES,	NATURALIZATION B'KS,
COMMON BONDS,	JUDGMENT BONDS,
WARRANTS,	FEE BILLS,

NOTES, with a waiver of the $300 Law.
JUDGMENT NOTES, with a waiver of the $300 Law.
ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT, with Teachers.
MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES, for Justices of the Peace and Ministers of the Gospel.
COMPLAINT, WARRANT, and COMMITMENT, in case of Assault and Battery, and Affray.
SCIERE FACIAS, to recover amount of Judgment.
COLLECTORS' RECEIPTS, for State, County, School, Borough and Township Taxes.

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BLANKS, of every description, printed to order, neatly, at short notice, and on good Paper.

New Advertisements.

☞ Mould candles, by W. F. Shaw.
☞ Gold watches for sale, by Horatio G. Fisher.
☞ A desirable property for sale, by R. F. Brown.
☞ A brick store room and grain warehouse in Petersburg, are for sale or rent.

The Democratic County Convention.

We are not aware that the Secretary of the Convention prepared any proceedings for publication—we have received none—but with the aid of our notes, taken during the sitting of the Convention, and information received from reliable delegates who participated in the proceedings of the *caucus* held by a portion of the delegates previous to going into Convention, we shall be able to give a correct statement of the doings of the party's representatives.

The old delegates were pretty generally in attendance—every township but Hopewell being represented. The candidates for Representative Delegate to the State Convention were busy during the day with their friends, and a caucus was agreed upon by those who wished to be considered of the simon-pure Buchanan Democracy. In the afternoon a caucus was held, a few conservative delegates also attending. After the caucus was organized, a motion was made and carried, that no Democrat could be a candidate before the caucus for Representative Delegate, who would not pledge himself fully to endorse the Buchanan Democracy. The following persons were then put in nomination: Geo. Jackson, of Jackson township, John Hirst, of Barree, Geo. W. Speer, of Mt. Union, John H. Lightner, of Shirleysburg, Jacob Cresswell, of Cassville, and Graffus Miller, of Huntingdon.—The candidates were then called upon for their 'platforms'—when all but Mr. Miller declared for Buchananism right or wrong.—Mr. Miller declared that if elected the Representative Delegate, he would vote for Fry for Governor, and against any resolutions for or against the State or National Administrations, and gave notice that he would be a candidate before the Convention in the evening. His name was then withdrawn and those of his friends who were in caucus withdrew.—The Administration delegates, or rather those who had promised to vote for one or the other of the five candidates remaining in nomination, went into a ballot, which resulted in favor of Jacob Cresswell, he having more votes than either of his competitors. Jacob Cresswell was then declared the candidate of the Administration wing of the party, and the caucus adjourned.

The Convention assembled in the Town Hall in the evening, Dr. D. Houtz, in the Chair, and J. C. Sechler, Secretary. The list of delegates was called over, when on motion, the Convention proceeded to the nomination and election of Representative Delegate to the next Democratic State Convention.

Graffus Miller, Jacob Cresswell, and J. W. Galbreath, were put in nomination—Mr. Galbreath by Administration delegates who bolted the caucus nomination.

Before the balloting commenced, the candidates were called upon to state what would be their course of action in the State Convention if elected. Mr. Miller said, if elected, he would go into the Convention and do every thing possible to harmonize the party. That he would vote against any resolutions for or against Buchanan or Packer. That if not otherwise instructed he would vote for Breckenridge for President, and Jacob Fry for Governor. That he would obey any instructions of this Convention. Jacob Cresswell said, if elected, he would vote for endorsing both State and National Administrations. That he was a Buchanan man and would vote with his friends in the Convention. That he would obey the instructions of this Convention.—Mr. Sechler pledged Mr. Galbreath to be a sound Democrat and always in the ranks.

The Convention them proceeded to ballot:

	1st bal.	2d bal.
Graffus Miller,	27	29
Jacob Cresswell,	30	33
J. W. Galbreath,	5 stricken off.	

Cresswell was declared the Representative Delegate.

On motion, the selection of Wm. P. Schell, of Bedford, as Senatorial Delegate, was agreed to.

On motion, Mr. Cresswell was instructed for John C. Breckenridge for President.

On motion, Mr. Cresswell was instructed for Jacob Fry for Governor.

A motion was then made to instruct Mr. Cresswell to vote for John Scott, Esq., as the delegate to the National Convention. This motion brought Mr. Cresswell again to his feet. He declared that if instructed for Scott, he would not obey instructions, as he believed Mr. Scott to be an anti-Buchanan man, and as such, did not consider him a good Democrat. Neither would he obey the instructions for Jacob Fry, if Fry should refuse to accept the nomination as an out and out Administration Democrat. Mr. Lewis Bergans here stated that R. B. Petrekin had attempted to influence him to vote for Cresswell, by stating that Cresswell, if elected, was to go for him as Delegate to the National Convention. Petrekin rose, and by permission of the Convention, explained; but Bergans had the inside track, and turned the laugh on Petrekin. The motion to instruct for Scott, was then put and decided in the negative. The Convention then, in considerable confusion, adjourned *sine die*.

The Shave-tail Democracy.

We do not wish to annoy our particular *friends* in this county who have made themselves busy in denouncing *our* Democracy, but we cannot help asking them to look at the political character of the man they have selected as *their* leader—to represent *their* Democracy in a Democratic State Convention. ☞ Jacob Cresswell, ☜ aint he a beauty to represent the "National Democracy?"—We could not have done the work for them *so completely*, if the arrangement had been left entirely with us. We should not, at least, have thought of insulting old, tried and faithful Democrats, such as we have in this county, and who honestly differ with us, by offering them as their leader, such a political weather-cock as Jacob Cresswell—a man who can go to bed a Democrat, and wake up a Know-Nothing, and before breakfast be a Republican, or any thing else by which he might stand a chance to line his pockets, or disturb the harmony of the party with which he *last* acted. Jacob Cresswell!—where is there a man in either party in the county, who would trust him politically over night if there should be a "corruption fund" in the neighborhood, comatable. We need not go further back than the August Democratic Convention, to show him up in his true political character. He was a candidate for nomination for the Assembly. He was honestly and fairly defeated by Mr. Africa—and before the Convention adjourned, he insulted the whole Convention by denouncing it as having been bought, &c. He left the Convention and immediately went to work, and for weeks, opposed the election of Africa and Speer. When in town, he was "thick" with Wigton and his political friends, but at last, *for certain reasons*, he at least pretended to support the Democratic ticket. We next find him in the Democratic Convention, on Wednesday evening last, (after having outgeneraled in caucus, the marshals of the party from Jackson and Barree,) as the National Democratic candidate for State Delegate.—He was elected, but only after resorting to the basest falsehoods to defeat his opponent, Col. Graffus Miller, a gentleman, and a true Democrat of conservative views, free from connection with either of the "fighting wings" of the party—and just the man that should have been unanimously selected to represent the party in the next State Convention. But Col. Miller is a man that cannot be bought—cannot be sold—cannot be traded—and, therefore, would not suit the corrupt politicians who were instrumental in bringing about his defeat.

Before Cresswell was elected, he pledged himself to obey any instructions of the Convention. But after he was elected, and instructed for Breckenridge and Fry, he repudiated the instructions for Fry, by declaring that he would not vote for his nomination if he should refuse to accept the nomination as a decided Administration candidate. Here we have politically honest Jacob, stepping out of the organization before the Convention adjourned, and where he may be found by the time the Convention shall assemble, will be hard to tell, even by those who know him best. One thing we can promise, he will be found—where the largest pile of "rocks" may be held out as a temptation to *such* Democrats.

In justice to several delegates who voted for Cresswell, we must say for them, that they were deceived into his support by false representations. This day, Cresswell could not get one-fourth of the delegates to vote for him, not even should the united influence of the Shave-tail Democrats of the *Union* be thrown in his favor. The party of the county has never been so grossly insulted by any act of its delegates as it has been by the election of Jacob Cresswell as Representative Delegate to the State Convention, and no wonder many of the most steadfast Administration party men left town ashamed of their own conduct. They deserve to feel bad after perpetrating such an outrage upon the character of our party.

JACOB FRY.—In every part of the State, the Democracy are moving in almost solid column, for honest Jacob Fry, of Old Montgomery, for Governor. He is the man for the times, and we have no doubt of his nomination—and *election*, IF those of the party who may have control of the State Convention, do not force him upon an objectionable platform—a platform which has brought defeat upon the Democracy in almost every Congressional, Senatorial and Representative District in the State. The Keystone is still Democratic, but no man in the Democratic ranks can be elected Governor next fall, unless "honest differences of opinion are tolerated" by the Convention, to assemble in Reading next month. "Toleration *must* be mutual," and no further reading *out* of honest Democrats, if the party desires success.

CONGRESS.—No organization yet.

"It becomes every Delegate to be promptly at his post, and to act with an eye single to the *integrity* of our great party."—*The Shave-tail Union of last week.*

The *integrity* of our great party. Your combined efforts, no doubt, elected Cresswell—a man of *undoubted* political *integrity*. Birds of a feather will flock together.

"*No man but a consistant, National Democrat, should be elected State Delegate.*"—*Shave-tail Union.*

And Cresswell is that *consistant* National Democrat? The veteran George Jackson of Jackson, John Hirst the fighting Democrat of Barree, were nowhere when you pitched upon *incorruptible* Jacob as *that* consistant National Democrat.

"It is folly to talk of compromising with men who are recreant to their promises, and who violate with impunity their most solemn pledges."—*Shave-tail Union.*

And with just such a man you have compromised, to defeat men you could not influence to be recreant to their promises, or be induced to violate with impunity their most solemn pledges to their party. Jacob can do either—can do both—and more if necessary, and without any sacrifice of principle. He is just the man to suit you, if he does not take the business into his own hands and *sell* you before he gets through.

THE HONESTY OF THE SHAVE-TAILS.—The Philadelphia and Harrisburg papers on the day after our Convention, contained a telegraph dispatch from this place, stating that the resolution instructing Cresswell to vote for Fry, had been *lost*. Why such haste to circulate a lie? The resolution was almost unanimously adopted—not a voice was raised against it. Cresswell is already at his old tricks—has already violated his pledge to the Convention, and has thrown himself into market for a bid. Who bids? Be sure you *have him* after you do buy, as he will have no *serious* objections to selling out the second, third, or any number of times. Remember, you have an Irishman's flea to deal with; when you may think you have your finger on him, you will find he is not *there*. Jacob will be himself, and for himself, *all the time.*

ALL FOR DOUGLAS.—The Democratic State Conventions of Indiana, Illinois and Ohio, have instructed their Delegates to the National Convention, to vote for the nomination of the "Little Giant," Hon. Stephen A. Douglas. There is no man living who has been more bitterly persecuted by the Administration and the leaders of the Republican party, and yet there is no one man spoken of for the Presidency who has equal strength with Douglas for that high post of honor.—The truth is, Douglas has been too independent—too much of a *man*—to be popular with the corrupt leaders of parties, but he is just the kind of man the people delight to honor.

"He (Lewis) actually ran after the money *three times before he had printed the tickets.*"—*Shave-tail Union.*

And yet Colon denies having promised to pay for the tickets. Can it be supposed that we would have ran after *the money* for the printing of the tickets, if we had not had a *promise* that we should be paid for them?—Well, not having been sharp enough to take his *promise* in black and white, we must stand the loss of an X. We would advise our friends to be careful what kind of promises they take from that quarter, as Colon and his shave-tail clique go upon the rule that everything is honest in politics.

PA. LEGISLATURE.—Nothing of importance. Eli Slifer was, on Monday, re-elected State Treasurer.

Judge Douglas Our Candidate.

[From the Baltimore (Maryland) Dispatch.]

We place at the head of our columns the name of Stephen A. Douglas, as the candidate of the Democratic party for the next Presidency, *subject to the decision of the Charleston Convention.*

A short statement of the grounds of our preference for Judge Douglas will not be deemed inappropriate. They are not so much the personal interest we take in the candidate, as the interest we feel in the success of the party, and the conviction we entertain, that he will save the country from the alarming perils that now threaten us. Of course, we could not entertain this opinion, if we did not regard him as an upright politician and a sound Democratic statesman. Our support is therefore predicated upon a mingled respect for the man, and a zealous attachment to our party and country.

We believe that he has elements of popularity in every part of the country, more than any man in it. In the North especially, where we have most occasion for strength, the people appear to have given their hearts to him; and *there* the only objection against him is that they fear the South will not receive him cordially. Nothing could be more erroneous. In the South, where they could go for nobody else, if he should be the nominee, the principal objection urged is, that he has been praised too much in the North. This might be the occasion of jealousy on the part of politicians who have disagreed with him; but for a party to object to one of its members because his conduct had been applauded by disinterested lookers on, would discover nothing but a spiteful puerility, as incapable of success as it would be undeserving of it.

We would not think any man entitled to support who had violated his principles to gain applause and popularity, but would despise and contemn him. We think that Judge Douglas has not violated the faith and principles of his party, but has held to them, with the spirit of a martyr, against bitter proscription and persecutions, both in his own party and by "*Black Republicans.*"—The moral grandeur of his position has constrained even his enemies to admire him.—When we see him holding on with faithful tenacity to the principle of popular government, maintained by all our national statesmen, and asserted by the Supreme Court, the party should be proud of the heroism of the man, and every heart should swell with pleasure at witnessing the approval of his course. Unless, therefore, it can be shown that he has committed some treason against Democratic principles, (which we do not believe any man can show, but if shown, we will be the first to discard him,) let not any be offended at the applause he has received in any quarter.

When we are weak, the only way to become strong is by gaining the better disposed of our adversaries. If our public men become strong, they must have the approval of those from whom strength must come; and a party that refuses such reinforcement is like a stubborn invalid that refuses medicine and food, and condemns himself to a languishing and wasting dissolution, which shows more of insanity than sound mental capacity.

If the Democrats of the South, either from jealousy or any other cause, reject the popular men of the North, we admit our condition is hopeless—our party must fall, and our country be rent asunder. If the South throws away this broad and national spirit that has heretofore distinguished its public men, the precious and healing ointment will be lost, and the vitals of the Union soon eaten into and destroyed by the corroding canker of Abolitionism. We conclude, therefore, if Douglas shall be rejected because he is a popular man in the North, and this spirit animates the party, it is idle ever to expect to elect a candidate; for it is certain the South can never do it by itself. *We* cannot believe that any such ruinous and contracted sentiment will control the proceedings of the National Convention.

Let us inquire, for a moment, as to the means of his success, if he should be the nominee of the Convention.

First—Would the Democrats vote for him? Certainly, they have too much sense, both in the South and North, to be carried away by the personal opposition of a few politicians, and refuse to vote for their party candidate, and thereby ruin their country to gratify a personal hostility to him. Unless it could be shown that he has been treacherous to his party principles, no Democrat could have a motive for opposing him. Some, deceived by the clamor of his personal enemies, may believe that he has not faithfully stood to his party principles. But how long would this be the case, after he should receive a nomination at Charleston? The whole Democratic press, and every faithful Democrat, would unite in his defense, and all prejudices would be dispelled like the morning mists before the rising sun. His position would then be understood, and would command the enthusiastic support of all Democrats. His whole history is calculated to win the popular heart, and as he has ever been true to the Constitution, we believe this flame of enthusiam would blaze up in the South more ardently than in the North. He has fought the battles of the Constitution against Republican fanaticism, and is entitled to the grateful acknowledgments of the patriotic people of every section.

Second—As to influences outside of the Democratic party, how would they be?—Whether from vicious and malignant or patriotic purposes, it matters not; it was the fashion with the opponents of Democracy to applaud the position of Judge Douglas on the Lecompton question. If he had violated any principle, this never would have commended him to our support. But believing as we do, that he took his position as a brave and independent statesman, upon what he conscientiously regarded as the principles of popular liberty, expressed in the Declaration of Independence and maintained by all the great statesmen of this country, we think it would be a great element of his strength—that it is perfectly legitimate for us to avail ourselves of. Both the "*American*" party and the "*Republican*" party have given certificates in his favor on that subject. If the leaders were influenced by sinister motives, and by a hope of distracting and destroying the Democratic party, should be less willing to avail ourselves of its benefit? We have heard of the digging of a ditch for an adversary, and that he who dug it fell into it; and Haman built a gallows for Mordecai, and was hung on it himself. Why then should Democrats not profit by this teaching; and if the opponents of Democracy hoped to dig a ditch or make a gallows, by praising Douglas, to destroy Democracy and the South—if he has done no wrong thing, why should the Democrats not let them fall into the ditch or be hung upon the gallows themselves? If, by their deceit, they have made him a Giant or a Hercules, let us use the *Little Giant* to strangle them. He knows their treachery, and as the friend of his country, would cut off their heads, if they had as many as the Hydra. (We mean politically, and not as the Brownites and Helperites would murder the Southern people.)

The North and Northwest, a few years ago, were the strongholds of Democracy. It is impossible to conceive that the men who have left our party, have forgotten all their old sentiments. The most of them are still attached to the Union and Constitution, and have taken an antagonistical position on account of sectional pride and disapproval of the intemperate conduct and principles of some Southern politicians. All these would gladly return to their old faith; and believing Douglas an uncompromising Democrat, who yields no principles to the bigoted or anti-national men of either section, they would gladly vote for him.

Judge Douglas, if the candidate, would come into the field very much as Gen. Taylor did in 1848, with the endorsement of all the opposing parties in his favor; and however much the leaders of those parties might desire, by bitter abuse, to relieve themselves of the effect of their committal in his favor, it would stick to them like the shirt of Nessus; and when they attempt to tear it off, they would tear the flesh with it. The Sewards, the Hales, the Beechers, and other sympathizers with Brown and Helper, might howl, but the better disposed of their people would resume their former patriotic position, and save the country.

It is wise in a party, as it is in a General, to take advantage of the committal of an adversary. As it would be impossible for the "*Black Republicans*" or "*Americans*" to take any position against Douglas that would weaken him with Democrats, and as all their admissions would recommend him to the support of the national men both of the South and the North, the whole argument would be in his favor, and we can not entertain a doubt that he would be triumphantly elected. With any other candidate our success is extremely doubtful. His election would establish the Union on a basis that for many years would be impregnable. It would effectually crush out the Black Republican power, and unite the South and North in cordial sympathy.

Influenced by these motives, which we hope are patriotic, we hoist the banner of Stephen A. Douglas, and shall keep it flying until the result at Charleston shall be announced. If the Convention shall give us another candidate, we shall put his name at our head, and shall rejoice as much as his most ardent friend if he shall lead us to triumph against our fanatical enemies, and plant a victorious banner upon the walls of the Capitol.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

The Speaker announced the appointment of the following Standing Committees of the Senate for the Session:

Finance—Messrs. Finney, Gregg, Shaeffer, Turney, Welsh.

Judiciary—Messrs. Penney, Palmer, Yardley, Bell, Miller.

Accounts—Messrs. Cornell, Baldwin, Nunemacher, Thompson, Crawford.

Estates and Escheats—Messrs. Hall, Irish, Palmer, Schell, Ketcham.

Pensions and Gratuities—Messrs. Benson, Ketcham, Meredith, Turney, Miller.

Library—Messrs. Hall, Smith, Craig.

Corporations—Messrs. Baldwin, Benson, Smith, Welsh, Imbrie.

Banks—Messrs. Shaeffer, Smith, Marselis, Irish, Schell.

Canals and Inland Navigation—Messrs. Benson, Parker, Meredith, Nunemacher, Keller.

Railroads—Messrs. M'Clure, Gregg, Penney, Rutherford, Craig.

Election Districts—Messrs. Imbrie, Miller, Parker, Crawford, Craig.

Agriculture and Domestic Manufactures—Messrs. Rutherford, Baldwin, Landon, Nunemacher, Schindel.

Militia—Messrs. Bell, Schaeffer, McClure, Gregg, Craig.

Roads and Bridges—Messrs. Thompson, Meredith, Blood, Keller, Schindel.

Compare Bills—Messrs. Parker, Landon, Keller, Crawford, Rutherford.

Vice and Immorality—Messrs. Schindel, Landon, Blood, Connell, Nunemacher.

Private Claims and Damages—Messrs. Smith, Irish, Benson, Schell, Turney.

Public Printing—Messrs. Welsh, McClure, Palmer, Yardley, Marselis.

Public Buildings.—Messrs. Thompson, Rutherford, Crawford.

New Counties and County Seats—Messrs. Irish, Hall, Yardley, Bell, Blood.

Retrenchment and Reform—Messrs. Landon, Gregg, Thompson, Marselis, Blood.

Education—Messrs. Yardley, Ketcham Imbrie, Miller, Bell.

The Speaker announced the standing committees of the House of Representatives for the session of 1860. They are as follows:

Ways and Means—Messrs. Strong, Lawrence, (Washington,) Thompson, Hill, O'Neill, Green, Bayard, Dunlap, Wagonseller, Sheppard, Mann, Rouse, Burley, Gordon, Crane.

Judiciary, (general)—Messrs. Thompson, O'Neill, Taylor, Williston, Byrne, Gordon, Collins, Kinney, Strong.

Judiciary, (local)—Messrs. Wilson, Pinkerton, Smead, Abbott, Mann, Oakes, Gunnison, Hill, Coulter.

Pensions and Gratuities—Messrs. M'Curdy, Curboraw, Caldwell, Eckman, Cope, Goehring, Sultbach.

Claims—Messrs. Ellmaker, Barlow, Bates, Peirce, Williams, Donnelly, Bryson, Cassell, Archenbach.

Agriculture and Manufactures—Messrs. Espy, Preston, Fleming, Davis, Chapin, Teller, Maurer.

Education—Messrs. Kinney, Shafer, Custer, Frazier, Pancoast, Africa, Varnum, Pennell, Stone, Davis, Stonebeck, Kistler, Butler, Beardsley, Coulter.

Accounts—Messrs. Barlow, Boyer, Long, Graham, (Butler,) Eilenberger, Sultzbach, Miller.

Vice and Immortality—Messrs. Bryson, Hayes, Benton, M'Gonigal, Manifold, Proudfoot, Dismant.

Election District—Messrs. Barnsley, Smith, Moore, Craig, Graham, (Butler,) Maurer, Hofius.

Banks—Messrs. Williston, Green, Barnsley, Seltzer, Fleming, Shaffer, Hayes, Knight, Gray, Bates, Austin, Bissell, Stoneback.

Estates and Escheats—Messrs. Collins, Cyrne, Duffield, Gunnison, Brodhead, Craig.

Roads, Bridges and Canals—Messrs. Walker, Espey, Acker, McDonough, Williams, Beardsley, Benton, Miller, Morrison.

Corporations—Messrs. Acker, Pressley, Jackson, Pierce, Pennell, Broadhead, Preston, Moore, Eilenberger, Turner, Smith, Brewster, Hoffius, Graham, (Washington.)

County and County Seats—Messrs. Graham, (Washington,) Donnelly, Ridgeway, Cope, Wildey, Long, Brewster, Morrison, Boyer, Baldwell, Turner.

Compare Bills—Messrs. Frazier, Power, Pancoast, M'Donough, M'Curdy.

Library—Messrs. Abbott, Gray, Bayard, Bissell, Africa.

Railroads—Messrs. Lawrence, (Washington,) Rouse, Dismant, Jackson, Keneagy, Pressley, Crane, Wagonseller, Taylor, Duffield, Kistler, Power, Burley.

City Passenger Railroads—Messers. Ridgway, Seltzer, Sheppard, Dunlap, Smead, Ellmaker, Achenbach, Cassell, Stone, Wilson, Varnum.

Mines and Minerals—Messrs. Pinkerton, Walker, Teller, Chapin, Wildey, Oaks, M'Gonigal, Eckman, Africa, Butler, Goehring, Durboraw, Custer.

Printing—Messrs. Proudfoot, Knight, Keneagy, Manifold, Austin.

Public Buildings—Messrs. Davis, Smith, Pinkerton.

SINGULAR CASE.—The Iowa (Homer) *Iliad* publishes, on what is represented as good authority, the following singular case:—

Last fall a young lady living near Rurleson, Texas, was gathering pears, near night, when something bit or stung her foot. She says it was a snake, but she did not see it.—Sometime aftewards it began to effect her; she began to have fits at about sundown, lasting sometimes a part, and at other times, all night. He eyes protrude and look like bursting out, and she begs those around her to push them back. During the fit she puts herself into every possible attitude, often trying to bite herself, darting out her tongue, and mimicking a snake in various ways, and generally perseveres until she bites herself. She has not eaten anything for twenty-eight days, and has lost the use of one arm, leg, and one side.

A SOUTHERN VIEW OF MR. DOUGLAS.—The Mobile Register thus addresses itself:

"Mr. Douglas as an individual man, is nothing to the country; but Mr. Douglas as the embodiment of certain vital principles, upon the issue of which the country is at this moment heaving in the throes of impending civil war and dissolution, is a very important man. Mr. Douglas, as the representative man of the Constitutional Democracy of the North, as the exponent of one theory of interpretation of the doctrine of 'non-intervention,' as maintained by the Democracy of the great North-west, is *so important a man*, that without him and his friends, the South will have to bend its neck to the rule of Seward, or step out of the Union."

☞ German and English Almanacs for 1860, for sale wholesale and retail at Lewis' Book Store.

THE HUNTINGDON GLOBE, A DEMOCRATIC FAMILY JOURNAL, DEVOTED TO LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS, &C.

THE GLOBE.

Huntingdon, Wednesday, Jan. 18, 1860.

LOCAL & PERSONAL.

Agricultural Society.

The Huntingdon County Agricultural Society met, pursuant to agreement, in the Court House, on Tuesday evening, January 10th.

President J. C. Watson in the Chair.

The Committee appointed at the last meeting, to visit the Farmers' High School, presented a verbal report, which, after some discussion, was received, and the Committee discharged.

The Annual Report of the Association for the year 1859, was read by the Secretary, submitted and accepted.

The Society then proceeded to the annual election of officers for the coming year. Gen. S. Miles Green was chosen President, and on motion, the remainder of the officers continued for another year.

On motion of Jacob Cresswell, Esq., a Committee of five be appointed by the Chair, to report on the present condition of the Society, and the best means to be adopted for the promotion of its future interest.

Jacob Cresswell, D. Blair, Jon. McWilliams, Geo. W. Speer, and Wm. Moore, were appointed said Committee, who, after retiring for a short time, presented the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, The Huntingdon County Agricultural Society has done much for the promotion and enlargement of our social relations, as well as for the improvement of agriculture in our county, and has just claims upon the patronage of all good citizens.

AND WHEREAS, The financial condition of the Society is such, that unless a reform, suggested by past experience, can be introduced, we must cease to hold Annual Agricultural Fairs, and consequently, suffer our Society to fall to the ground, thus practically acknowledging that all our efforts have been vain.—Therefore,

Resolved 1*st*, That a committee of five be appointed at this meeting, instructed to make the following arrangements, viz:

1st. Reduce our list of premiums one fifth in the aggregate.

2d. Reduce the expense of music, police and printing, one third.

3d. Add one third to the amount charged for all victualing tents, auctioneers, and exhibitions not belonging to the Society, (making the last year's list of income and expense the criterion by which to carry out the foregoing economy,) and that the citizens of the place where the Fair may be held, be requested to raise by subscription, a sum not less than one hundred dollars, for the benefit of the Society.

Resolved 2nd. That the committee above mentioned shall have full power to make arrangements for holding a Fair next fall, if the provisions of the foregoing resolution is fully carried out, but if not, they shall in no wise do so.

Resolved 3rd. That the said committee be instructed to provide well executed certificates of honorary premiums, and also to distribute as many Congressional and other books as possible, in the way of premiums.

On motion of F. H. Lane, the same committee were continued for the purpose of carrying out the above preamble and resolutions.

On motion, John S. Isett, John Colder, T. H. Cremer and Geo. Jackson were added to the above committee.

On motion, the Annual Report of the Society be published in the county papers.

On motion of Geo. W. Speer, the thanks of the Society be tendered to Gen. Watson, for the faithful and efficient discharge of his duty as President, during the past two years.

The Association then adjourned, to meet on Tuesday evening of the first week of the April Court.

S. MILES GREEN, Pres't.

R. McDIVITT, } Secretaries.
J. F. RAMEY, }

COURT.—The crowd in town last week was pretty large—principally witnesses. Both political parties held Conventions, but outside of the would-be-leaders of both parties, there was very little talking of politics.—The large majority of the people are heartily sick of the kind of politics the country is cursed with now-a-days.

☞ John C. Couch has been appointed Agent in this county, for the Mount Hope Nurseries, Rochester, New York. These Nurseries were established twenty years ago, and are now the largest and most complete in the United States. Mr. C. can be found at Jackson's Hotel.

DANCING.—Rev. Reed preached a very able sermon on Sunday evening last, on dancing. His church was full—crowded—and many could not get in. Many wholesome truths were spoken, and it would be well for our young people if they would profit by the advice so honestly given.

☞ The Opposition Convention met in this place on Tuesday last, and elected J. B. Simons, of Franklin township, their Representative Delegate to their State Convention, and instructed for Simon Cameron for President. No instructions for Governor.

MORE "FEED."—We have received from Mr. James Watson, several long feet of very fine sausage. As long as we have such friends, we need not fear of being "starved out." Who wouldn't be a printer *sometimes?* Mr. W. has our thanks.

☞ Now that the County Convention is over, the *several* applicants for appointment as deputy Marshals of this county, are anxious to know who are to be successful. Wait a little longer, and you'll discover that promises are easily made.

☞ Diaries for 1860, for sale at Lewis' Book Store.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE GLOBE.

Summit Farm,
KANKAKEE Co., ILL., Jan. 7, 1860.

MR. EDITOR:—As you have no correspondent from this section of the north-west, and as I have often thought of writing, and as often deferred it, I will now, for a beginning, send you my Diary for the year 1859, giving a correct statement of the weather the past year. Perhaps it may be interesting to some of your eastern readers, who, by the way, think Illinois a wet country:

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

January,	4 rainy days.	July,	3 rainy days.
"	17 clear "	"	23 clear "
"	7 cloudy "	"	5 cloudy "
"	3 snowy "	August,	5 rainy "
February,	1 snowy "	"	17 clear "
"	12 clear "	"	9 cloudy "
"	11 cloudy "	Sept'br,	5 rainy "
"	4 rainy "	"	16 clear "
March,	5 rainy "	"	9 cloudy "
"	14 clear "	October,	3 rainy "
"	11 cloudy "	"	19 clear "
"	1 snowy "	"	9 cloudy "
April,	3 rainy "	Nov'ber,	4 rainy "
"	17 clear "	"	15 clear "
"	8 cloudy "	"	10 cloudy "
"	2 snowy "	"	1 snowy "
May,	7 rainy "	Dec'ber,	1 rainy "
"	16 clear "	"	15 clear "
"	8 cloudy "	"	12 cloudy "
June,	2 rainy "	"	3 snowy "
"	16 clear "		
"	12 cloudy "		

KATE E. COLSTOCK.

Distressing Calamity!

Fall of the Pemberton Mills Building, at Lawrence, Mass.—Nearly Seven Hundred Persons Buried in the Ruins.—Over Two Hundred Killed.—Numbers Mortally Wounded or Mutilated.

BOSTON, Jan. 10.—The Pemberton mills, at Lawrence, Mass., employing from four to five hundred operatives, fell this afternoon, burying nearly every person in the ruins.

The mangled bodies are being taken out by the cart-load.

It is supposed that over two hundred persons were instantly killed.

SECOND DESPATCH.

LAWRENCE, Mass., Jan. 10.—9 o'clock, P. M.—The Pemberton mills fell in, suddenly, at about five o'clock this evening, while from six to seven hundred operatives were at work.

The mills are a complete wreck.

It is supposed that from two to three hundred bodies are buried in the ruins.

It is impossible, at present, to give a correct account of the loss of life.

LAWRENCE, Mass., Jan. 11.—At the time of the falling of the mills there were 600 operatives in the building. The factory employed 950 operatives, but a portion had gone to supper. The building was five stories high, 280 feet long, and 70 feet wide, with a wing 45 feet square. Containing 27,000 spindles.

The dead and missing number 115, a large proportion of whom were young girls, many of them being the main support of their families. The fire was confined to the ruins of the Pemberton Mills. The surrounding property is uninjured. The dead number 115, and the wounded 165. Some of the latter will die, but by far the larger part may survive their injuries. The loss is estimated at $600,000.

Before the building caught fire, those imprisoned beneath the ruins could be seen and conversed with. Drinks and refreshments were in some instances passed to them.

When the fire spread over the ruins and they found escape hopeless, they bid adieu to their friends, and in several cases gave directions as to the disposition of their bodies.—In one part of the building a hole was battered through the wall, and through it could be seen three young women, who said they were not at all injured. One of them thrust her arm through the small aperture and begged to be drawn through it; but before the hole could be made large enough, the flames drove the men away, and the prisoners perished in the flames. A hundred and fifty long passenger cars, crowded to excess, arrived here to-day. But the railroads did not alone contribute to the number of our visitors. Every kind of vehicle in the surrounding towns was brought into use. During the forenoon, a large force were busily engaged in removing the rubbish. Quite a number of bodies were got out, and two persons were taken out alive.

A strong force of canvassers went from house to house, thereby ascertaining of every family what persons were wounded, missing or safe. This summing up shows 162 persons missing. It embraces all known as killed, and those of whom no tidings have been obtained by those who made the investigation.

Fifty-two persons are yet immolated in the brick, mortar, &c., and a hundred and thirty dead bodies have been removed to the City Hall, or delivered to their friends.

[From the Boston Herald, Jan. 11.]

The dreadful calamity which yesterday afternoon cast a gloom over the city of Lawrence, has already been detailed with much fullness, but the following fuller account, gathered last night by our own reporters on the spot, will be read with intense interest.

The mill, which was a long brick building 300 feet long by eighty-four feet wide, was yesterday in full operation, when, at a very few minutes after five o'clock in the afternoon, it fell with a sudden crash, and without hardly a moment's warning, to the ground, burying in its ruins the vast masses of machinery used at the mill, and with the mass of solid iron, and mingled with the beams and brick of the edifice, lay in mangled and gory layers the forms of over four hundred human beings.

As soon as those in the neighborhood could recover from the horrified astonishment into which they were thrown by the disaster, the fire alarm was at once sounded, and the department were soon on the spot. Their services were not, however, required to extinguish any flame, for at this time no fire had broken out.

Without the horror of fire, however, the scene was frightful beyond description. The ruins lay in one confused heap, covering an area of about two acres, and piled up to a height of about thirty feet.

From nearly every hole and crevice in this vast pile, from the top, from the sides, and in fact, from every fissure from whence a voice from inside could make its way, came shrieks for help, groans of anguish, prayers and moanings; and in many, very many cases, the poor sufferers could be distinctly seen, talked to, and even reached by the hand from the outside. Many thus imprisoned were encouraged and sustained by assurances of safety, and in many cases cups of coffee, could be, and were passed down to those below, who, alas! after all this near approach to safety, saw hour after hour pass away, until, at last, the frightful cry of fire, and the greedy licking of the flames as they approached with fearful rapidity, cracking and hissing all over the remains on the ground, told them too plainly that all hopes of life was gone. The fall of the building took place just as the mill was being lighted up, and outside, of course, all was dark.

To obviate this difficulty, huge fires were made to the leeward of the ruins, and the light thus made, lighted up the horrible scene with inexpressible grandeur.

THE ATTEMPT AT RESCUE.

At this time, six o'clock, fifteen hundred persons gathered about the spot, and by the light of the fires the more daring were on top, crawling under the ruins, fixing ropes, and doing all in their power to extricate those within. At the outset their efforts were quite successful. About seventy-five persons, men, women, and children, more or less wounded, were taken out, and, if recognized, carried home, and if not, taken to the City Hall, which had been converted into a temporary hospital. After the first hour, however, the work becomes much more dangerous, by reason of the fall of timbers as displacements are made, and often the rescued and rescuer are again in danger of a fresh entombment. We do not learn, however, that any serious accident has befallen any of those who rendered assistance from outside; but still, the danger of the attempt deterred many from rendering any help, except by standing at a distance and screaming themselves hoarse in giving advice or direction to the more daring spirits who were hot at work.

WOMAN'S HEROISM.

At one point when a rope had been fixed to a projecting timber, a call was made to the crowd to take hold and pull with a will, but for a few minutes, such was the danger of the attempt, for the beam in falling might engulph all near it, for a few minutes, we say, the call was unheeded. Men shuddered and drew back—they would risk much to aid those below, but life was sweet, and the danger great. At this critical juncture, a woman rushed from among the crowd, and daring the spectators to follow, seized the rope and attempted to mount the pile of smouldering ruins to clear away with her hands. The example was enough; not a word was said, but strong hands at once drew her back, and then there was no lack of hands to the rope, the beam was drawn out, and at least two sufferers released from the opening thus made.

Besides those thus saved, a large number of operatives, mostly males, who were in the weaving room, which is in the lower story, managed to escape by crawling up from that room through a couple of low windows which were not obstructed. The weaving room was partially saved by a heavy stone floor of the story above, and many in this department were thus saved.

HOW THEY WERE BROUGHT OUT—HORRIBLE SIGHTS.

The sights and scenes at this period of the disaster were frightful. One poor girl, alive and fully conscious, was dragged from the east end of the fallen mass, with her left arm torn from the socket, and her body and legs awfully mangled. She was taken by her friends, but could not have survived long. In one place the bodies of three girls were found locked in each other's arms, but quite dead.—They could not be removed without mangling the bodies, and, being abandoned for a time, the flames broke out before another attempt was made, and all three perished.

One Irishman was taken out quite unhurt, and his first act was to feel in his pocket, from whence he drew forth a sooty "dudhdeen," and seizing a brand from the fire, he lit his pipe, and went on his way.

Next from the ruins we saw the dead body of a lad, and following him was borne a girl, with one of her ankles burnt to a crisp. She had been confined by one foot between two beams, and only by the utmost exertion was she recovered. She was also taken home by her friends.

A young girl was released just before the flames burst forth, and in answer to a question stated that she was unhurt. It afterwards appeared that her right arm was badly broken near the wrist, but in the excitement of the moment and in the joy of deliverance from a dreadful death, she had not noticed the hurt.

One woman was found with her head jammed between two heavy beams, and pressed so that it was not thicker than the thickness of a band. It was a sickening sight.

One young girl, whose name we have but do not publish, was confined in a narrow hole surrounded by broken machinery and ragged timber and boards, succeeded in crushing out into the open air, but when she emerged from the ruins she had scarcely an article of clothing on her person.

Perhaps one of the saddest episodes of the whole calamity was the fate of Mr. Maurice Palmer, who was an overseer in the mill.—In the fall, he was so imbedded in the ruins that he could not be extricated before the fire, and seeing the dreadful element approaching him, he, in his agony and despair, determined not be roasted to death, and so drew his pocket-knife and cut his throat. He was, however, taken out alive, and would have survived but for the self-inflicted injury. Who, however, can judge the anguish and agony which induced the fearful deed?

Our reporter is told by a gentleman who was early on the spot, that, at one point of the ruins, he distinguished a female voice crying in distress, and soon another voice answered, "Is that you, Lizzie? are you hurt?" The reply was a smothered groan, and an appeal to God's mercy in her behalf. But these girls were afterwards rescued.

SCENES AT THE CITY HALL—THE DEAD AND WOUNDED—AGONIZING SPECTACLE.

Immediately after the dreadful occurrence, the City Hall was thrown open, by order of the Mayor, as a hospital for the wounded, and a receptacle for the dead.

At 7 o'clock this morning the stairways were thronged by a multitude of people, every one apparently in an agonizing state of suspense to ascertain whether a father, husband, wife, or child, had been immolated in the awful funeral pyre.

It was a struggle for our reporter to obtain an entrance to the main hall, but by the aid of the city officials he finally succeeded; and the sight was fearful. Stretched on mattresses around the hall were men, women, and children, all more or less injured—some dreadfully mangled.

On the right of the entrance, in a small ante-room, were stretched the corpses of thirty-six persons of both sexes, old and young. The bodies were so close together that it was difficult to pass between without treading upon a mangled limb. Feet were crushed—shoulders, arms, legs, bodies, all terribly gashed and mashed—faces so disfigured that it would be difficult for the most intimate friends to recognise the bodies by the countenances. In the midst of the ghastly throng was to be seen a minister of God carefully scanning each countenance, and we could see a tear drop from his eyes upon more than one of the ghastly dead.

YIELD OF THE MINES.—A Denver city letter to the Missouri *Democrat*, states that it has been estimated by parties who have a good right to know, that there must have been no less than two millions, two hundred and fifty thousand dollars worth of gold taken out of all the various sections of the Pike's Peak mines, by all parties, during the past twelve months; not less than $37,500 were taken out each week in Russel's gulch alone, as recorded by the Register of those diggings. A yield of two millions and a quarter is a good beginning for young Jefferson.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.

THEY ARE ENTIRELY VEGETABLE,

And free from Alcoholic Stimulant, and all injurious ingredients; are pleasant in taste and smell, mild in their operation, will expel all morbid secretions from the body, give bloom to the pallid cheek, and health and vigor to the frame.

They will cure DYSPEPSIA.
They will cure NERVOUS DEBILITY.
They will cure LIVER COMPLAINT.
They will cure JAUNDICE.
They will cure DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS.
They will cure CONSTIPATION.
They will cure PILES.
They will cure HEARTBURN.
They will cure SWIMMING OF THE HEAD.
They will cure FLUTTERING OF THE HEART.

They are prepared by Dr. C. M. JACKSON, 418 Arch street, Philadelphia, Pa., and sold by druggists and storekeepers in every town and village in the United States, Canadas, West Indies, and South America, at 75 cents per bottle.

FITS! WHY PROMINENT.

For a long time there was a paragraph making its regular weekly appearance in our columns, with the brief, but emphatic words "Fits! Fits!" always at the head, to some an offensive caption, but not so to the benevolent and humane, who could sympathize in the sorrows of others. Some persons are shocked at any indication of disease, and are even thrown into nervous excitement on witnessing a hearse or a coffin. Such are to be pitied.—We should always strive to look disease and even death in the face with calmness, and especially take every opportunity for alleviating disease. Viewed in this light, the advertisements of S. S. Hance, of 108 Baltimore street, Baltimore, Md., possess a certain interest, and those who know of any one suffering from Epilepsy, Spasms, or Fits of any kind, should feel it a pleasure to cut out his advertisement, or in some other way send word to the afflicted of the great value of his remedies. They can be sent to any part of the country by mail. Price, $3 per box. Two $5. Twelve, $24.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

MONDAY, Jan. 16.—In Flour there is no change, and the sales are mostly to supply the trade, at from $5.50 to $5.62½ for superfine; $5.75@6 for extras, and from $6.25 to $7 ₱ bbl for extra family and fancy lots, as to brand and quality. Rye Flour and Corn Meal continue dull, the former is freely offered at $4.25, and the latter at $3.75 for Penna. Meal, without finding buyers. Wheat—The offerings of Wheat, although small, are fully up to the demand and prices remain without change. Sales of 3000 bushels prime Penna. red at $1.35@1.36, and a small lot of fair quality at $1.33. White ranges from $1.40 to $1.50 ₱ bus. Nothing doing in Rye and none here. Corn is dull at yesday's quotations. Sales of 1200 bus prime dry new yellow, in the cars, at 76c. Oats are unchanged. Sales of 1500 bus prime Penna. at 45c ₱ bushel.

MOULD CANDLES!

A large quantity on hand and for sale, in lots to suit purchasers, at wholesale prices.

W. F. SHAW,
Jan. 18, 1860-1m. Huntingdon, Pa.

GOLD WATCHES!

The undersigned gives notice that he has two superior Gold Watches, which he will offer at private sale. They are both New Hunting Case Johnston Watches.

Also, a new Silver Lever Watch.

HORATIO G. FISHER.
Huntingdon, Jan. 18, 1860.*

FOR SALE.—

The subscriber being desirous of moving to the West, offers for sale his property situate in the village of Shaffersville, near Waterstreet. Said property consists of a quarter acre lot, with two frame houses, frame stable, and other necessary out buildings thereon erected, all in good order and repair. This is a desirable situation for a good mechanic. Terms made easy. Possession given on 1st April.

B. F. BROWN.
Shaffersville, Jan. 18, 1860.*

FOR RENT OR SALE.—

A very desirable Brick Store room and grain warehouse, situated in Petersburg, this county. They can be purchased or leased for one or more years, on very easy terms. It is the same stand in which a former operator cleared $30,000 00 in four years. For particulars enquire of E. V. WINGARD, or WILLIAM SHADE, at Petersburg.
Jan. 18, 1860-3t.

"QUICK SALES
AND
SMALL PROFITS!"

Anybody in want of

FAMILY AND POCKET BIBLES,
HYMN AND PRAYER BOOKS,
ALBUMS AND ANNUALS,
OR
ANY OTHER VALUABLE AND INTERESTING BOOK,
Fancy and School
STATIONERY,
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,
CHURCH MUSIC AND INSTRUCTION BOOKS,
SHEET MUSIC for the Piano, Guitar, &c., &c.,
POCKET BOOKS, PORTMONNAIES AND PURSES,
For Ladies and Gentlemen,
GOLD PENS AND PENCILS,
AWARD CARDS AND BOOKS,
For Sunday and Common Schools,
SUNDAY SCHOOL BOOKS OF ALL KINDS,
TOY BOOKS, ALPHABET BLOCKS, &C.,
ALL KINDS OF BOOKS
Proper for Boys and Girls.
AMUSING GAMES
For Young Folks.
WEDDING ENVELOPES AND CARDS,
MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES,
VISITING CARDS,
CHECKER BOARDS, DOMINOES, &C.,
CONVERSATION CARDS,
SONG BOOKS,
From 6 to 75 cents.
BLANK BOOKS,
Memorandum Books of Various Sizes,
SCHOOL BOOKS OF ALL KINDS,
DIARIES FOR 1860.
Drawing and Blotting Paper, Bristal and Card Boards,
WHITE BONNET BOARD,
INDELIBLE, CARMINE, RED, BLUE AND BLACK INKS,
Arnold's Hodgson's and Harrison's
WRITING FLUID.
Wrapping Paper of Different Sizes and Qualities,
&c. &c. &c. &c. &c. &c. &c.
SHOULD CALL AT
LEWIS'
CHEAP BOOK, STATIONERY AND MUSIC STORE,
In the "Globe" building, Market Square,
where all who want to
SAVE MONEY,
go to make their purchases.

LAST NOTICE.—

All persons knowing themselves indebted, either by note or book account, WILL SAVE COST by calling *immediately* and settling up.

JAMES BRICKER.
Huntingdon, Jan. 11, 1860.

NEW GOODS! LATEST ARRIVAL!!

Fisher & McMurtrie have just received another large supply of Winter Goods, comprising the newest and most beautiful styles of DeLaines, Plaids, Merinos, Prints, Ginghams, &c. We solicit a careful examination of our stock, and feel satisfied it is the most extensive and attractive in the county, and will be sold at prices that will induce all to purchase. Give us a call.

FISHER & McMURTRIE.
Jan. 4, 1860.

JOHN SCOTT. SAMUEL T. BROWN. J. H. O. CORBIN.

LAW PARTNERSHIP.—

J. H. O. CORBIN has, from this date, become a member of the firm of

SCOTT & BROWN,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
HUNTINGDON,
in which name the business will still be conducted.
Huntingdon, Jan. 2, 1860.

STRAY STEER.—

Came to the residence of the subscriber, some time since, a black and white STEER, with a piece out of the right ear, supposed to be one year old. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be disposed of according to law.

THOS. ANDERSON.
Newburg, Jan. 4, 1860.*

CAUTION.—

All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing or in any way meddling with a note given by me to Jackson Enyeart, dated the 27th day of December, 1859, for thirty-five dollars, as I am determined not to pay the same unless compelled by law, as value therefor was never received by me.

ABRAHAM MOYERS,
Jan. 4, 1860.* Marklesburg.

STRAY BULL.—

Came to the residence of the subscriber in Hopewell township, on or about the 1st of December, a RED BRINDLE MOOLEY BULL, supposed to be a year old last spring. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be disposed of according to law.

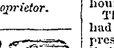
JOHN RUSSELL, Sr.
Jan. 4, 1860.

EXCHANGE HOTEL,

HUNTINGDON, PA.,
NEAR PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD DEPOT.

T. K. SIMONTON, *Proprietor.*
Dec. 28, 1859.

TEETH EXTRACTED



without PAIN, by DR. J. LOCKE & J. G. CAMP, DENTISTS. Office one door east of the BANK, (up stairs.) Give them a call.
Dec. 28, 1859.

ASSIGNEES NOTICE.—

To all whom it may concern, notice is hereby given that William B. Zeigler has filed his account, as Assignee of James Saxton and William Saxton, trading as J. & W. Saxton, in the office of the Prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas of Huntingdon county, and that said account will be presented to the said Court on Wednesday, the 18th day of January next, for confirmation, when and where all persons interested may attend if they think proper.

D. CALDWELL, Prothonotary.
Huntingdon, Dec. 21, 1859-4t.

M. STROUS,

HAS JUST OPENED ANOTHER
LARGE STOCK OF NEW GOODS.

His stock of ready-made CLOTHING is large, and will be sold *cheap* for *cash.*

CALL AND SEE,
AND
SAVE MONEY BY BUYING LOW.
Dec. 21, 1859.

JOHN PTASZYK,

PIANO FORTE, ORGAN AND MELODEON TUNER,

Respectfully informs the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity, and of the county, that he will be in Huntingdon regularly twice a year, in June and December, for the purpose of tuning and repairing Piano Fortes, Organs and Melodeons, and musical instruments, of all descriptions.

☞ All orders left at the Book, Stationery and Music Store of Wm. Lewis, will be promptly and faithfully attended to. [Dec. 14, 1859-1y.]

A BEAUTIFUL HOLIDAY GIFT.

JUST PUBLISHED,

THE ALBUM OF MUSIC FOR 1860,

Containing a choice selection of music and fine embellishments. For sale by

LEE & WALKER, Publishers,
No. 722 Chestnut street, PHILADELPHIA.

PRICE $3.00, sent by mail, free of postage.
Dec. 14, 1859.

AGENTS WANTED!

TO SELL
CARY'S PATENT CAP
AND
BREAST LANTERN.

To those furnishing satisfactory references, a liberal salary and expenses will be paid. The article is needed by every farmer and mechanic in the country, and will meet with ready sale. For particulars address

J. C. CARY, Patentee,
Dec. 14, 1859. 81 Nassau Street, N. Y.

LEATHER AND SHOE FINDING STORE.

JOHN C. ADAMS, CURRIER,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Leather and Shoe Findings, Lewistown, Pa.

Having opened a store on East Market street, Lewistown, Pa., respectfully calls the attention of consumers to his stock, and LOW PRICES. He will sell

White Sole Leather, at only	33 cents per pound.
Best Red Sole Leather, only	27 cents per pound.
Slaughter Kip, from	$4,00 to 5,50 per piece.
Spanish Kip, from	2,50 to 4,50 per piece.
Upper Leather, from	2,00 to 3,75 per side.
Calf Skins, from	24,00 to 28,00 per dozen.
Men's Morocco, from	75 cents to $3 per piece.
Women's Morocco, from	50 cents to $1,50 per piece.
Pink Linings, from	40 to 75 cents per piece.

All other kinds of Leather at proportionately the same low prices. As all the work is of his own finish, purchasers can rely on getting the best quality.

A large assortment of SHOE FINDINGS always on hand.

Country merchants supplied with Leather, Lasts and Shoe Findings at city prices.
Lewistown, Nov. 30, 1859-3m.

DON'T FORGET,

THE PLACE TO CALL
IS AT G. A. MILLER'S STORE.

GROCERIES,
DRY-GOODS,
BOOTS & SHOES,
HATS & CAPS.
FRESH CONFECTIONARIES, &C., &C.
AS CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST!
AND AS GOOD AS THE BEST!

G. A. Miller has now on hand a well selected stock of fresh Groceries, Dry Goods, Confectionaries, Hats & Caps, Boots & shoes, Notions, &c., all of which he is ready to dispose of at reasonable prices.

The public generally are invited to call and examine his goods.

Thankful for the patronage he has received, he respectfully solicits a continuance of the same.

Store room in the old Temperance Hall, Main street. Don't miss the place.
Huntingdon, Nov. 2, 1859.

IT is a fact that Fisher & McMurtrie are selling the genuine Hanover Buckskin Gloves, which cannot be found at any other store in Huntingdon.

ENVELOPES—

By the box, pack, or less quantity, for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

IT is a fact that Fisher & McMurtrie will give a pledge to the public, that if they call on them for good bargains and cheap goods, they will not be disappointed.

IT is a fact that Fisher & McMurtrie have the *largest* and *cheapest* stock of Goods in town.

LADIES Collars, very cheap and beautiful, at
D. P. GWIN'S.

CALL at D. P. GWIN'S if you want Fashionable Goods.

SCHOOL BOOKS,

FOR SALE

AT LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE,
HUNTINGDON, PA.

OSGOOD'S Speller. 1st. 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th Readers.
M'GUFFEY'S Speller and Readers, (old and new editions.)
SANDER'S do do do
SWAN'S do do do
COBB'S do do do
Webb's Normal Reader, No. 1.
Emerson's Readers.
Town's Speller and Definer, (old and new editions.)
Scholar's Companion.
Smith's, Bullion's, Brown's and Tower's Grammars.
Fitch's Physical Geography.
Warren's Physical Geography.
Mitchell's, Monteith and McNally's Geographics & Atlases.
Webster's and Worcester's Dictionaries.
Quackenbos' First Lessons in Composition.
Quackenbo's Composition and Rhetoric.
Greenleaf's, Stoddard's, Emmerson's, Swan's, Colburn's and Ray's Arithmetics.
Peterson's Familiar Science.
Greenleaf's and Stoddard's Keys to Arithmetics.
Greenleaf's and Davies' Algebras.
Greenleaf's Key to Algebra.
Parker's Juvenile Philosophy.
Parker's First Lessons in Natural Philosophy.
Parker's Philosophy.
Upham's Mental Philosophy.
Willard's History of the United States.
Berard's " "
Goodrich's " "
Payson, Dunton and Scribner's Penmanship, in eleven numbers.
Academical, Controllers' and other Copy Books.
Elements of Map Drawing, with plan for sketching maps by tri-angulation and improved methods of projection.
Davies' Elementary Geometry and Trigonometry.
Davies' Legendre's Geometry.
Fulton & Eastman's Book-keeping.
Book Keeping by Single Entry, by Hanaford & Payson
Book Keeping by Single and Double Entry, by Hanaford & Payson.
Other books will be added and furnished to order.
A full stock of School Stationery always on hand.
Huntingdon, Pa.

EVANS & WATSON'S SALAMANDER SAFES,
304 CHESTNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

ANOTHER TRIUMPH!

Philadelphia, Sept. 29, 1859.

TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE PENNSYLVANIA AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY:—The subscribers, your committee to examine the contents of a Salamander Safe, of Evans & Watson, after being exposed to a strong fire on the Fair Grounds for eight hours, respectfully represent—

That after seven cords of oak wood and three of pine had been consumed around the Safe, it was opened in the presence of the committee, and the contents taken out, a little warmed, but not even scorched.

Several Silver Medals heretofore received by the manufacturers, and a large quantity of documents were in the Safe, and came out entirely uninjured.

The experiment satisfied us of the capacity of Safes of this kind to protect contents from any fire to which they may be exposed.

The Committee awarded a Diploma and Silver Medal.

GEO. W. WOODWARD,
JOHN W. GEARY,
J. P. RUTHERFORD,
ALFRED S. GILLETT.

STILL ANOTHER.

WILMINGTON, Del., Sept. 17, 1859.—MESSRS. EVANS & WATSON, Philadelphia.

Gentlemen:—The Salamander Fire-Proof Safe of your manufacture, purchased by us from your Agent, Ferris & Garrett, of our city, some nine months ago, was severely tried by burglars last Saturday night, and although they had a sledge hammer, cold chisels, drill and gunpowder, they did not succeed in opening the Safe. The lock being one of "Hall's Patent Powder-proof," they could not get the powder into it, but drilled a hole in the lower panel and forced in a large charge, which was ignited, and although the door, inside and out, showed the explosion not to have been a small one, it was not forced open. We suppose they were the greater part of the night at work on it. We are much gratified at the result of the attempt to enter it, and if the above facts are of any service, you are at liberty to use them. Yours, truly,

BAYNARD & JONES.

GREAT FIRE!—ANOTHER TRIUMPH!!

KNOXVILLE, Tennessee, March 13th, 1859.

MESSRS. EVANS & WATSON, Philadelphia:

Gentlemen:—It affords me great pleasure to say to you that the Salamander Safe which I purchased of you in February, 1858, proved to be what you recommended it—a sure protection from fire. My storehouse, together with several others, was burned to the ground in March last.—The Safe fell through into the cellar, and was exposed to intense heat for six or eight hours, and when it was taken from the ruins and opened, all its contents were found to be in a perfect state, the books and the papers not being injured any whatever. I can cheerfully recommend your Safes to the community, believing, as I do, that they are as near fire-proof as it is possible for any Safe to be made.

THOMAS J. POWELL.

☞ A large assortment of the above SAFES always on hand, at 304 Chestnut street, (late 24 South Fourth street,) Philadelphia. [Nov. 16, 1859.]

LATEST BY PENAGRAPH.—

The Harpers Ferry excitement is over, Old Brown is dead, or soon will be, quiet is again restored, and the citizens of Huntingdon are out of danger. The undersigned would therefore respectfully inform the citizens of this place and vicinity that he will be happy to wait on them at his old stand in the Diamond, (just where it used to be,) with choice groceries, confects, fruit, flour, &c., &c., all of which he will be pleased to exchange for cash or country produce at cash prices.

His old friends are always welcome and new ones invited.

He is also agent for T. H. Willson & Co.'s Premium Telegraph Fodder Cutter and Male's Combined Cider Mill and Corn Sheller. As labor saving and economical machines, they are invaluable, and farmers and others interested would do well to call and examine for themselves.

T. P. LOVE.
Huntingdon, Nov. 16, 1859.

THE "GLOBE JOB OFFICE" is the most complete of any in the country, and possesses the most ample facilities for promptly executing in the *best* style, every variety of Job Printing, such as

HAND BILLS,
PROGRAMMES,
BLANKS,
POSTERS,
CARDS,
CIRCULARS,
BALL TICKETS,
BILL HEADS,
LABELS, &C., &C., &C.

CALL AND EXAMINE SPECIMENS OF WORK,
AT LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

HUNTINGDON & BROAD TOP RAILROAD.—Passenger Trains arrive and depart as follows:

MORNING TRAIN

For HOPEWELL & intermediate Stations, leaves at 7:40 A. M.
Returning, arrives at HUNTINGDON at 12:34 P. M.

EVENING TRAIN

For SAXTON and intermediate Stations, leaves at 3:50 P. M.
Returning, arrives at HUNTINGDON at 7:35 P. M.

JNO. J. LAWRENCE,
Huntingdon, Nov. 16, 1859. *Superintendent.*

FURS! FURS!! FURS!!!

FOR 1859-60. FAREIRA & THOMSON,

No. 818 Market street, *above eighth,* south side, PHILADELPHIA, have just opened their

ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF FURS,

manufactured under their immediate supervision, from FURS, selected with the greatest of care from the largest stocks of the *European Market,* embracing every variety and style of

LADIES AND CHILDRENS WEAR.

Those purchasing early will have the benefit of a larger selection. Besides the above goods, we have a fine assortment of BUFFALO ROBES, GENTLEMENS' FURGLOVES & COLLARS.

The prices for all these goods are at a lower figure than they can be bought any where in the city.

FAREIRA & THOMSON,
818 Market street, Philad'a.

N. B.—*Furs* altered and repaired and *Fur Trimmings* made to order. [Nov. 9, '59-5½m.]

D. P. GWIN has just received a new lot of Delains, Shawls and Wool Hoods, &c. Call and see them.

PURE WINES AND LIQUORS.—
JOS. MIDDLETON & CO.
Nos. 156 and 158 North Fourth Street, (above Arch street,)
PHILADELPHIA.

☞ BRANDIES, WINES and GINS imported direct and warranted *pure*, and sold to Druggists and Hotel Keepers at lowest wholesale prices.

☞ The assortment consists of Otard, Pinet and Rochelle Brandies; Old Port, Sherry, Madeira, Lisbon and Champagne Wines; also, a large stock of Monongahela Whiskey, Holland Gin, Irish and Scotch Whiskey.

October 19, 1859–3m.

TRUSSES! BRACES!! SUPPORTERS!!! C. H. NEEDLES,
S. W. Corner Twelfth and Race streets, PHILADELPHIA.

Practical Adjuster of Rupture Trusses and Mechanical Remedies. Has constantly on hand a large stock of Genuine French Trusses; also, a complete assortment of the best American, including the celebrated Whites Patent Lever Truss, believed by the best authorities to be superior to any yet invented. English and American Supporters and Belts, Shoulder Braces, Suspensory Bandages, Self-Injecting Syringes, adapted to both sexes, in neat portable cases, French Pessaries, Urinal Bags, &c.

Orders and letters of enquiry, will meet prompt attention.

October 19, 1859–1y.

ESENWEIN'S TAR AND WOOD NAPTHA PECTORAL, IS THE BEST MEDICINE IN THE WORLD, for the *Cure* of *Coughs and Colds*, Croup Bronchitis, Asthma, Difficulty in Breathing, Palpitation of the Heart, and for the relief of patients in the advanced stages of *Consumption*, together with all Diseases of the Throat and Chest, and which predisposed to Consumption. It attacks the root of disease, and makes the fell destroyer succumb to its influence. It also produces free expectoration, and induces healthy action in the diseased Mucous Membranes and Tissues. It is peculiarly adapted to the radical cure of *Asthma*. One dose of this invaluable Syrup often gives ease, and consequently sleep, which the peculiar nature of this disease denies him. It is very pleasant to the taste, and prompt in its effects. *Try it*, and be convinced, that it is invaluable in the *cure* of *Bronchial affections*.

☞ PRICE 50 cts. per BOTTLE.

Prepared only by
A. ESENWEIN, *Druggist*
N. W. Cor. NINTH & POPLAR Sts., PHILADELPHIA.

N. B.—For sale by J. Read and S. S. Smith, Huntingdon, R. McBurney & Elias Musser, McAlevy's Fort, John D. Rothrick, Marklesburg, and Geo. K. Smith & Co., Phila., and Storekeepers and Druggists generally.

October 19, 1859–6m.

HARDWARE
FOR THE MILLION!!!
A LARGER STOCK THAN EVER BEFORE,
AT CITY PRICES, BY
JAMES A. BROWN.

This arrival of Goods exceeds all others in importance.

1st. Because it supplies "*The People*" with *indispensable* articles, and many useful inventions which can be found ONLY in a HARDWARE STORE.

2nd. The Subscriber, purchasing in large quantities from manufacturers, is enabled to Sell these Goods from

20 TO 100 PER CENT. CHEAPER

Than they are usually sold by other merchants. His stock includes a complete variety of

BUILDING-HARDWARE, MECHANICS' TOOLS,
CUTLERY, HOLLOW-WARE,
OILS, PAINTS, SADDLERY,
VARNISHES, GLASS, CARRIAGE TRIMMINGS,
STEEL, IRON, CHAIN PUMPS, LEAD PIPE,
MOROCCO and LINING SKINS, &c.,

Together with a full assortment of everything pertaining to his line of business.

☞ All orders receive prompt attention. ☜
JAS. A. BROWN.

Huntingdon, Oct. 4, 1859.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!
AT
D. P. GWIN'S STORE.

D. P. GWIN has just received the largest and most fashionable and best selected Stock of Goods in the market, consisting of Cloths, Cassimeres, Plain and Fancy, Satinets, Kentucky Jeans, Tweeds, Beaverteens, Velvet Cords, &c.

The best assortment of Ladies' Dress Goods in town, consisting of Black and Fancy Silks, Plain and Figured French Merinos, English Merinos, Fancy and Plain, All Wool De Lains, Plaids, Mousline De Lains, Alpacas, Lavella Cloths, De Barge, Coburgs, Ginghams, Prints, &c.

Also, Tickings, Checks, Muslins, Cotton and All Wool Flannels, Sack Flannels, Cloaking Cloths, Linseys, Brown and Blue Drills, Blankets, &c.

Also, a large assortment of Ladies' Collars, Dress Trimmings, Ribbonds, Gloves, Gauntlets, Cotton and Wool Hosiery, Silk and Linen Handkerchiefs, Neck Ties, Veils, Barred and Plain Jaconet and Swiss Muslins, Ladies' Vests, &c.

Also, Woolen Shawls, Waterloo and Bay State, Single and Double Brocha.

Also, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Hardware, Queensware, Wood and Willow Ware, Groceries, Salt, &c.

Also, a large lot of Carpets and Oil Cloths, which will be sold cheap.

Call and examine my Goods, and you will be convinced that I have the best assortment and cheapest Goods in the market.

☞ Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods, at the Highest Market Prices. D. P. GWIN.

Huntingdon, Oct. 12, 1859.

FISHER & M'MURTRIE
ARE NOW OPENING

The largest and best selected Stock of Goods ever offered in this community.

It comprises a full line of Fashionable Dress Goods, suitable for FALL & WINTER, such as Black and Fancy Silks, French and English Merinos, All Wool De Laines, (plain and colored,) Nanvan Plaid, Tanjore Lustre, Figured Cashmere, Plaids, Mousline De Laines, Coburgs, Alpaccas, De Barge, Ginghams, Prints, &c.

A large and beautiful assortment of Fall and Winter Shawls, consisting of Stellas, Double Reversables, Single and Double Brocha, Waterloo, Single and Double Wool Gents Traveling Shawls, &c. A full stock of Ladies' Fine Collars, Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, such as Collars, Cravats, Scarf Stocks, Hosiery, Shirts, Gauze and Silk Undershirts, Drawers, &c.

We have a fine selection of Mantillas, Dress Trimmings, Fringes, Ribbons, Mitts, Gloves, Gauntlets, Hosiery, Handkerchiefs, Buttons, Floss, Sewing Silk, Extension Skirts, Hoops of all kinds, &c.

Also—Tickings, Osnaburg, Bleached and Unbleached Muslins, all prices; Colored and White Cambrics, Barred and Swiss Muslins, Victoria Lawns, Nainsooks, Tarleton, and many other articles which comprise the line of WHITE and DOMESTIC GOODS.

French Cloths, Fancy Cassimers, Satinets, Jeans, Tweeds, Denims, Blue Drills, Flannels, Lindseys, Comforts, Blankets, &c.

Hats and Caps, of every variety and style.

A Good Stock of GROCERIES, HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE, BOOTS and SHOES, WOOD and WILLOW-WARE, which will be sold *Cheap*.

We also deal in PLASTER, FISH, SALT, and all kinds of GRAINS, and possess facilities in this branch of trade unequalled by any. We deliver all packages or parcels of Merchandise, *free of charge*, at the Depots of the Broad Top and Pennsylvania Railroads.

COME ONE, COME ALL, and be convinced that the *Metropolitan* is the place to secure fashionable and desirable goods, disposed of at the lowest rates.

FISHER & M'MURTRIE.

Huntingdon, Oct. 4, 1859.

YOU will find the Largest and Best assortment of Ladies' Dress Goods at
D. P. GWIN'S.

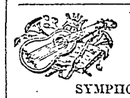
CALL at D. P. GWIN'S if you want GOOD GOODS.

IT is a fact that Fisher & McMurtrie will give a pledge to the public, that if they call on them for good bargains and cheap goods, they will not be disappointed.

IT is a fact that Fisher & McMurtrie's stock of Dress Goods embraces the choicest styles, and greatest variety to be found in market.

IT is a fact that Fisher & McMurtrie are selling Rag Carpet at only 25cts. per yard, and all Wool Carpet at 75cts. per yard.

THE
CASSVILLE SEMINARY
AND
NORMAL SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES & GENTLEMEN
CHEAPEST SCHOOL IN THE LAND
Send for a Catalogue!!
Address, M. McN. WALSH, A. M.,
Cassville, Huntingdon Co., Pa.



VIOLINS,
GUITARS,
SYMPHONIANS, ACCORDEONS AND FIFES,
For sale cheap at
LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

THE CYTHARA—The Presbyterian Psalmodist—The Shawn—The Jubilee—Hunten's and Bertini's enlarged and improved instructors—Weiland's New and Improved Method for the Guitar—Leland's Accordeon, Violin and Flute Instructors—Winner's and Howe's Violin Instructors—Bellak's Melodeon Instructor—Burrowes' Piano-Forte Primer—do. Thorough-Base Primer—Howe's Drawing Room Dances—The Chorus Glee Book—Tara's Harp, for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.—A good assortment of miscellaneous and School Books—Foolscap, Letter, Commercial and Note Paper—Plain and Fancy Envelopes—Red, Blue and Black Inks—Blank Books of numerous sizes—Pens, Pencils, Pocket and Desk Inkstands, and every other article usually found in a Book and Stationery Store, can be had at fair prices at
LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

1859. 1859.
FALL & WINTER CLOTHING.—The undersigned would respectfully call the attention of our friends and customers, as well as the citizens of the town and country generally, to our new and extensive assortment of
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
consisting of every article of gentlemens' furnishing goods. We deem it unnecessary to make a newspaper flourish, being confident that a call and an examination of our goods, will satisfy all, that our goods are just what we recommend them to be, well made, of good material, and as cheap as the same quality of goods can be bought in the county of Huntingdon. It is not our desire, as it is not the policy of honest men, to deceive, but this much we will say, that we will guarantee to all who may favor us with their patronage, entire satisfaction as to quality, fit and price. Should gentlemen desire any particular kind or cut of clothing, not found in our stock, by leaving their measure, they can be accommodated at short notice. Call at the corner of the diamond, Long's new house.

M. GUTMAN & CO.

Sept. 21, 1859.

GOOD NEWS!
WASHING CLOTHES BY PRESSURE!!
After fifty years experimenting, the proper article has at last been invented for women, in their hard labors on the washing day.

"IT IS EVEN SO!"

Come and be convinced that we are ahead of every machine in use. *Half the time, half the hard labor, and half in wear and tear, is saved.* Little boys and girls can do the work for their mothers. The undersigned have purchased the exclusive right of Huntingdon and Mifflin counties, to make and sell J. T. MUSSER'S
EMANCIPATOR WASHING MACHINES.

We desire the public to call and examine this truly LABOR-SAVING MACHINE. It can be seen at our shop on Washington street.

BALL & PEIGHTAL.

We, the undersigned, having thoroughly tested the above machine, take pleasure in recommending the same to the public, assured that they will find it all that is above claimed:

Peter Swoope,	Mrs. Lydia R. Orbison,
Dr. J. H. Dorsey,	" Annie E. Scott,
J. S. Morris,	" Elizabeth Williamson,
Christian Long,	" E. B. Saxton,
Chas. H. Miller,	Wm. Brewster,
John M. Cunningham,	Mrs. M. C. Given,
John S. Miller,	" Mary B. Simpson,
D. H. Foster,	" Mary C. Marks,
Mrs. C. J. Cunningham,	" Lizzie L. Doris,
" Julia M. Miles,	" Ann E. Campbell,
" C. A. Lewis,	" Jennie C. Murray.

Huntingdon, August 3, 1859.

MEDICAL SCIENCE.
The history of "HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS," the most remarkable medicine of the day, and the many cures that have been performed with it in cases of LIVER COMPLAINT, DYSPEPSIA, NERVOUS DEBILITY, and diseases arising from a disordered liver or stomach, place it among the most astonishing discoveries that have taken place in the medical world. The diseases to which these Bitters are applicable are so universal, that there are but few of our friends who may not test their virtues in their own families or circle of acquaintances, and prove to their own satisfaction that there is at least one remedy among the many advertised medicines, deserving the public commendation. It is a fact that, in the minds of many persons, a prejudice exists against what are called Patent Medicines; but why should this prevent you resorting to an article that has such an array of testimony to support it as Hoofland's German Bitters? Physicians prescribe it, Why should *you* discard it? Judges, usually considered men of talent, have and do use it in their own families. Why should *you* reject it? Clergymen, and those the most eminent, take it; why should not *you*? Let not your prejudice usurp your reason, to the everlasting injury of your health; if you are sick, and require a medicine, try these Bitters.

These Bitters are prepared and sold by Dr. C. M. Jackson, No. 418 Arch street, Philadelphia, Pa., and by druggists and storekeepers in every town and village in the United States, Canadas, West Indies, and South America, at 75 cents per bottle. See that the signature of C. M. Jackson is on the wrapper of each bottle.

May 11, 1859–1y.

GROCERY STORE.—The undersigned having opened out opposite the Huntingdon & Broad Top Railroad depot, in Huntingdon, is determined to sell all articles usually kept in Grocery Stores, CHEAP FOR CASH, OR APPROVED COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Call and examine for yourselves, before purchasing else where.

FRANCIS B. WALLACE.

Huntingdon, Aug. 10, 1859.

WINDOW SHADES, CORDS,
TASSELS, &C.,
and BAILEY'S FIXTURES,
A hand-some assortment just received and for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

EVERYBODY BUYS AT

Blacksmiths buy at	BRICKER'S.
Carpenters buy at	BRICKER'S.
Builders buy at	BRICKER'S.
Saddlers buy at	BRICKER'S.
Shoemakers buy at	BRICKER'S.
Cabinetmakers buy at	BRICKER'S.
Farmers buy at	BRICKER'S.
Housekeepers buy at	BRICKER'S.

IF you want Carpets and Oil Cloths, call at D. P. GWIN'S, where you will find the largest assortment in town.

BOOTS & SHOES, Hats & Caps, the largest assortment and cheapest to be found at
D. P. GWIN'S.

CLOAKING Cloths, Tassals, Cords and Binding, cheap at D. P. GWIN'S.

GUN BARRELS AND LOCKS.—A large assortment at
BROWN'S HARDWARE STORE.

MEAT CUTTERS and STUFFERS. The best in the country, and cheaper than ever,
BROWN'S HARDWARE STORE.

H. K. NEFF, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
OFFICE, Hill street, opposite Dr. Luden, offers his professional services to the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity.
April 13, 1859.

JACKSON HOTEL,
RAILROAD STREET.
HUNTINGDON, PA.
JOHN S. MILLER, Proprietor.
Travelers, and citizens of the county, are informed that no pains will be spared to make them feel comfortable and at home at this House. [April 6, '59.

MANSION HOUSE,
HILL STREET,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
CHRISTIAN COUTS, Proprietor.
My old patrons and the traveling public in general, may expect warm receptions and good accommodations.
April 6, 1859.

FRANKLIN HOUSE,
HILL STREET,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
W. & H. WILLIAMS, Proprietors.
The best accommodations for man and beast. Give us a trial and be convinced. [April 13, '59.

R. ALLISON MILLER,
DENTIST,

Has removed to the Brick Row opposite the Court House.
April 13, 1859.

GREAT EXCITEMENT
AT THE
MAMMOTH STORE!!

J. BRICKER has returned from the East with a tremendous Stock of Goods. They are upon the shelves in his New Rooms, on Hill street, near M'Ateer's Hotel, ready for customers.

His Stock consists of every variety of
LADIES' DRESS GOODS,
DRY GOODS, GENERALLY,
GROCERIES AND QUEENSWARE,
HARDWARE AND GLASSWARE,
CROCKERY AND CEDARWARE,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
HATS AND CAPS,

And everything to be found in the most extensive stores His Stock is New and of the Best, and the public are invited to call and examine, free of charge.

Huntingdon, June 1, 1859.

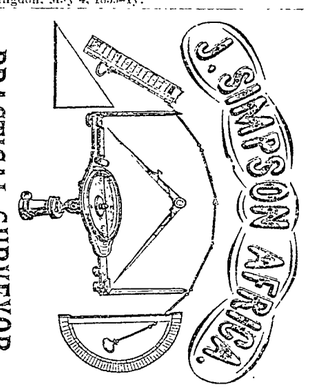
NEW MARBLE YARD
IN HUNTINGDON,
ON MIFFLIN STREET, BETWEEN SMITH AND FRANKLIN.

JAMES M. GREEN informs the citizens of the county generally, that he has opened a MARBLE YARD at the above place, and is prepared to finish marble to order in the best workmanlike manner.

TOMB STONES, BUREAU and STAND TOPS, &c., furnished on short notice, and at reasonable prices.

He hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit and receive a share of public patronage.

Huntingdon, May 4, 1859–1y.



NOTICE TO ALL!! ☜
The subscriber, who has for more than one year, carried on business in company with Messrs. F. BRANDY, H. GIN, P. WHISKEY, and Mr. LAGER BEER, has this day *dissolved partnership with the above firm!* All claims against the old firm will be paid by the subscriber, and all those indebted to the firm will pay him.

CLOCKS, WATCHES and *JEWELRY* will always be repaired. A good stock of CLOCKS, WATCHES and JEWELRY will be kept on hand for customers who may favor him with a call.

JOSEPH REIGGER.

Huntingdon, March 2, 1859.

READY RECKONER.
A complete Pocket Ready Reckoner, in dollars and cents, to which are added forms of Notes, Bills, Receipts, Petitions, &c., together with a set of useful tables, containing rate of interest from one dollar to twelve thousand, by the single day, with a table of wages, and board by the week and day, published in 1859. For sale at
LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

J. BRICKER'S
J. BRICKER'S
MAMMOTH STORE
MAMMOTH STORE
MAMMOTH STORE
IS THE PLACE
IS THE PLACE
IS THE PLACE
FOR DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, &c.
FOR DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, &c.
FOR DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, &c.

NEWS! NEWS!! NEWS!!!
NEW GOODS.
NEW GOODS.
NEW GOODS,
AT BEN JACOBS'
AT BEN JACOBS'
CHEAP CORNER,
CHEAP CORNER.

BENJ. JACOBS has now upon his shelves a large and full assortment of
FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
comprising a very extensive assortment of
LADIES' DRESS GOODS, DRY GOODS,
READY-MADE CLOTHING, GROCERIES, HATS & CAPS,
BOOTS & SHOES, &c., &c., &c.

His stock of CLOTHING for men and boys is complete—every article of wear will be found to be good and cheap. Full suits sold at greatly reduced prices—panic prices—which will be very low.

His entire stock of Goods will compare with any other in town, and the public will do well to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

As I am determined to sell my goods, bargains may be expected, so all will do well to call.

Country Produce taken in Exchange for Goods.

BENJ. JACOBS, *Cheap Corner.*

Huntingdon, Oct. 4, 1859.

SCHOOL BOOKS,
Generally in use in the Schools of the County, not on hand, will be furnished to order, on application at
LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

PARCHMENT DEED PAPER—ruled, for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

PAPER! PAPER!!
Note, Post, Commercial, Foolscap and Flatcap—a good assortment for sale by the ream, half ream, quire or sheet, at
LEWIS' NEW BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.

GROCERIES, &c., &c.—Call at the cheap store of BENJ. JACOBS. All kinds of country produce taken in exchange at the highest market prices. (oct28.)

BOOK BINDING.
Old Books, Magazines, or publications of any kind, bound to order, if left at
LEWIS' BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.

FOR THE LADIES.
A superior article of Note Paper and Envelopes, suitable for *confidential* correspondence, for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.

BOOTS & SHOES.—Old and young can be fitted at BENJ. JACOBS' store in Market square, Huntingdon, Pa. (oct28.)

WOSTENHOLMS' Celebrated IXL Knives and Razors, for sale by
JAS. A. BROWN.

GUM SHOES, cheaper at D. P. Gwin's than can be had in town. Call and see them.

GROVER & BAKER'S CELEBRATED FAMILY SEWING MACHINES.
New Styles—Prices from $50 *to* $125. *Extra Charge of* $5 *for Hemmers.*

495 Broadway,.....New York.
730 Chestnut street,.....Philadelphia.

These Machines sew from two spools, as purchased from the store, requiring no re-winding of thread; they Hem, Fell, Gather, and Stitch in a superior style, finishing each seam by their own operation, without recourse to the hand-needle, as is required by other machines. They will do better and cheaper sewing than a seamstress can, even if she works for *one cent an hour*, and are, unquestionably, the *best Machines* in the market for family sewing, on account of their simplicity, durability, ease of management, and adaptation to all varieties of family sewing—executing either heavy or fine work with equal facility, and without special adjustment.

As evidence of the unquestioned superiority of their Machines, the GROVER & BAKER SEWING MACHINE COMPANY beg leave to respectfully refer to the the following

TESTIMONIALS.

"Having had one of Grover & Baker's Machines in my family for nearly a year and a-half, I take pleasure in commending it as every way reliable for the purpose for which it is designed—Family Sewing."—*Mrs. Joshua Leavitt, wife of Rev. Dr. Leavitt, Editor of N. Y. Independent.*

"I confess myself delighted with your Sewing Machine, which has been in my family for many months. It has always been ready for duty, requiring no adjustment, and is easily adapted to every variety of family sewing, by simply changing the spools of thread."—*Mrs. Elizabeth Strickland, wife of Rev. Dr. Strickland, Editor of N. Y. Christian Advocate.*

"After trying several different good machines, I preferred yours, on account of its simplicity, and the perfect ease with which it is managed, as well as the strength and durability of the seam. After long experience, I feel competent to speak in this manner, and to confidently recommend it for every variety of family sewing."—*Mrs. E. B. Spooner, wife of the Editor of Brooklyn Star.*

"I have used a GROVER & BAKER Sewing Machine for two years, and have found it adapted to all kinds of family sewing, from Cambric to Broadcloth. Garments have been worn out without the giving way of a stitch. The Machine is easily kept in order, and easily used."—*Mrs. A. B. Whipple, wife of Rev. Geo. Whipple, New York.*

"Your Sewing Machine has been in use in my family the past two years, and the ladies request me to give you their testimonials to its perfect adaptedness, as well as labor-saving qualities in the performance of family and household sewing."—*Robert Boorman, New York.*

"For several months we have used Grover & Baker's Sewing Machine, and have come to the conclusion that every lady who desires her sewing *beautifully and quickly* done, would be most fortunate in possessing one of these reliable and indefatigable 'iron needle-women,' whose combined qualities of *beauty, strength and simplicity*, are invaluable."—*J. W. Morris, daughter of Gen. Geo. P. Morris, Editor of the Home Journal.*

Extract of a letter from THOS. R. LEAVITT, Esq., an American gentleman, now resident in Sydney, New South Wales, dated January 12, 1858:

"I had a tent made in Melbourne, in 1853, in which there were over three thousand yards of sewing done with one of Grover & Baker's Machines, and a *single* seam of that has outstood all the *double* seams sewed by sailors with a needle and twine."

"If Homer could be called up from his murky hades, he would sing the advent of Grover & Baker as a more benignant miracle of art than was ever Vulcan's smithy. He would denounce midnight shirt-making as 'the direful spring of woes unnumbered.'"—*Prof. North.*

"I take pleasure in saying, that the Grover & Baker Sewing Machines have done more than sustained my expectation. After trying and returning others, I have three of them in operation in my different places, and, after four years' trial, have no fault to find."—*J. H. Hammond, Senator of South Carolina.*

"My wife has had one of Grover & Baker's Family Sewing Machines for some time, and I am satisfied it is one of the best labor-saving machines that has been invented. I take much pleasure in recommending it to the public."—*J. G. Harris, Governor of Tennessee.*

"It is a beautiful thing, and puts every body into an excitement of good humor. Were I a Catholic, I should insist upon Saints Grover and Baker having an eternal holiday in commemoration of their good deeds for humanity."—*Cassius M. Clay.*

"I think it by far the best patent in use. This Machine can be adapted from the finest cambric to the heaviest cassimere. It sews stronger, faster, and more beautifully than one can imagine. If mine could not be replaced, money could not buy it."—*Mrs. J. G. Brown, Nashville, Tenn.*

"It is speedy, very neat, and durable in its work; is easily understood and kept in repair. I earnestly recommend this Machine to all my acquaintances and others."—*Mrs. M. A. Forrest, Memphis, Tenn.*

"We find this Machine to work to our satisfaction, and with pleasure recommend it to the public, as we believe the Grover & Baker to be the best Sewing Machine in use."—*Deary Brothers, Allisonia, Tenn.*

"If used exclusively for family purposes, with ordinary care, I will wager they will last one three score years and ten, and never get out of fix."—*John Erskine, Nashville, Tenn.*

"I have had your Machine for several weeks, and am perfectly satisfied that the work it does is the best and most beautiful that ever was made."—*Maggie Aimison, Nashville, Tenn.*

"I use my Machine upon coats, dressmaking, and fine linen stitching, and the work is admirable—far better than the best hand-sewing, or any other machine I have ever seen."—*Lucy B. Thompson, Nashville, Tenn.*

"I find the work the strongest and most beautiful I have ever seen, made either by hand or machine, and regard the Grover & Baker Machine as one of the greatest blessings to our sex."—*Mrs. Taylor, Nashville, Tenn.*

"I have one of Grover & Baker's Sewing Machines in use in my family, and find it invaluable. I can confidently recommend it to all persons in want of a machine."—*C. T. Thompson, Nashville, Tenn.*

"I take pleasure in certifying to the utility of the Grover & Baker Sewing Machines. I have used one on almost every description of work for months, and find it much stronger and better in every respect than work done by hand."—*Mrs. D. W. Wheeler, Nashville, Tenn.*

"I would be unwilling to dispose of my Grover & Baker Machine for a large amount, could I not replace it again at pleasure."—*Mrs. H. G. Scovel, Nashville, Tenn.*

"Our two machines, purchased from you, do the work of twenty young ladies. We with pleasure recommend the Grover & Baker Sewing Machine to be the best in use."—*N. Stillman & Co., Memphis, Tenn.*

"The Grover & Baker Sewing Machine works admirably. I think the stitch and work far superior to that of any Sewing Machine I ever saw. On fine work, I think the Machine would be hard to beat."—*J. W. Davie, Memphis, Tenn.*

"I find the Machine easily managed, very durable, and take pleasure in recommending it to all who wish convenience, economy, and pleasure."—*Mrs. F. Titus, Memphis, Tenn.*

"The Grover & Baker Sewing Machines have given such satisfaction that we cheerfully recommend them to all who wish a good and substantial Sewing Machine. It executes work with much care and speed, and more finely than any other machine I have seen."—*Mrs. R. B. Mitchell, Memphis, Tenn.*

"I am happy to give my testimony in favor of Grover & Baker's Sewing Machine, and of the perfect satisfaction it gives in every respect. It sews neatly, and is by no means complicated, and I prefer it to all others I have seen."—*Mrs. Bryan, wife of Rev. A. M. Bryan, Memphis, Tenn.*

"It affords me much pleasure to say, that the Machine works well; and I do not hesitate to recommend it as possessing all the advantages you claim for it. My wife is very much pleased with it, and we take pleasure in certifying to this effect."—*R. C. Brinkley, Memphis, Tenn.*

"It gives me pleasure to find the Grover & Baker Sewing Machine giving so much satisfaction. I have it in constant use, and find it all that could be desired. It is the most simple and durable machine in use, and I heartily recommend it."—*F. M. White, Memphis, Tenn.*

"Having seen, examined, and used many other kinds of Sewing Machines, I feel free to say, that the Grover & Baker Machines are far superior to all others in use."—*M. Francios Seitz, Nashville, Tenn.*

"I consider my Sewing Machine invaluable, and would not take five times its cost, if I could not supply its place. With it I can do all my family sewing in about one-fourth the time I could with my hands."—*M. J. Scott, Nashville, Tenn.*

☞ SEND FOR A CIRCULAR. ☜

A LOCAL AGENT WANTED.

February 16, 1859.

NEW BOOKS!
FOR SALE AT LEWIS' BOOK STORE
THE HOUSE: A NEW POCKET MANUAL of Rural Architecture; or, How to Build Dwellings, Barns, Stables, and Out Dwellings of all kinds. With a Chapter on Churches and School-Houses. Price, 50 cents.

THE GARDEN: A NEW POCKET MANUAL of Practical Horticulture; or, How to Cultivate Vegetables, Fruits, and Flowers. With a Chapter on Ornamental Trees and Shrubs. Price, 50 cents.

THE FARM: A NEW POCKET MANUAL of Practical Agriculture; or, How to Cultivate all the Field Crops. With an Essay on Farm Management, etc. Price, 50 cents.

DOMESTIC ANIMALS: A NEW POCKET MANUAL of Cattle, Horse, and Sheep Husbandry; or, How to Breed and Rear the Various Tenants of the Barn-yard, etc., etc. Price, 50 cents.

HOW TO TALK: A NEW POCKET MANUAL of Conversation and Debate, with Directions for Acquiring a Grammatical Style, and more than Five Hundred Common Mistakes Corrected. Price, 50 cents.

HOW TO BEHAVE: A NEW POCKET MANUAL of Republican Etiquette, and Guide to Correct Personal Habits: with Rules for Debating Societies and Deliberative Assemblies, etc. Price, 50 cents.

HOW TO DO BUSINESS: A NEW POCKET MANUAL of Practical Affairs and Guide to success in Life; with a Collection of Business Forms, and a Dictionary of Commercial Terms, etc. Price, 50 cents.

BUSINESS MEN, TAKE NOTICE! If you want your card neatly printed upon envelopes, call at
LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

BUTCHER-KNIVES and Carvers, in great variety, for sale at the Hardware Store of
JAMES A. BROWN.

RENEWING HIS STOCK.
Call at S. S. SMITH'S GROCERY for everything fresh and good.

PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS CARDS

T. P. LOVE,
Dealer in Groceries, Confectioneries, &c.,
Huntingdon, Pa.

DR. R. ALLISON MILLER Dentist,
Office in Brick Row opposite the Court House Huntingdon, Pa.

L. EVANS & CO., Miners and Dealers in Broad Top Coal.
Office, Huntingdon, Pa.

JAMES M. GREEN,
Plain and Ornamental Marble Manufacturer, Huntingdon, Pa.

W. MEGAHAN & CO.,
Miners and Dealers in Broad Top Coal. B. L. Megahan, General Agent, McConnellstown, Huntingdon county, Pa.

DAVID BLAIR,
Miner and Shipper of Broad Top Coal. Office Huntingdon Pa.

H. K. NEFF, M. D., offers his professional services to the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity. Office, Hill street, opposite Dr. Luden's.

G. A. MILLER,
Dealer in Groceries, Confectionaries, &c., &c.

C. COUTS,
Proprietor of the Mansion House.

DR. JOHN McCULLOCH, offers his professional services to the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity. Office on Hill street, one door east of Reed's Drug Store. Aug. 28, '55.

J. S. MILLER,
Proprietor of the Jackson House.

W. & H. WILLIAMS,
Proprietors of the Franklin House.

S. S. SMITH, Dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Perfumery, Dye Stuffs, Oils, &c. Also—Groceries, Confectioneries, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

WM. LEWIS,
Dealer in Books, Stationery and Musical Instruments, Huntingdon, Pa.

D. P. GWIN,
Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

JAMES BRICKER,
Dealer in Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, Queensware, Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c., &c.

J. M. CUNNINGHAM & BRO.
Founders, Huntingdon, Pa.

JAMES A. BROWN,
Dealer in Hardware, Cutlery, Paints, Oils, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

MOSES STROUS,
Dealer in Dry Goods, Ready Made Clothing, Groceries, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, etc.

H. ROMAN,
Dealer in Ready Made Clothing, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

BENJ. JACOBS,
Dealer in Dry Goods, Ready Made Clothing, Groceries, Queensware, &c. &c.

M. GUTMAN & CO., Dealers in Ready made Clothing, Huntingdon, Pa.

FISHER & McMURTRIE, Dealers in Dry Goods, Grain, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

LEVI WESTBROOK,
Dealer in Gentlemen's, Ladies' and Misses' Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, Morocco Lerther, etc.

JOSEPH REIGGER,
Watchmaker and dealer in Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry, &c.

WM. WILLIAMS,
Plain and Ornamental Marble Manufacturer.

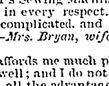
OWEN BOAT,
Carriage and Waggon Manufacturer.

JOHN F. RAMEY, County Surveyor, Huntingdon, Pa. Office on Hill street, one door east of the Huntingdon Marble Yard.
REFERENCES—L. T. Watson, Philadelphia; J. P. Leslie, Geologist, Philadelphia; Charles Mickley, Rough and Ready Furnace, Hon. Jonathan M'Williams.

RICHARD LANGDON, Miner and Dealer in Broad Top Coal, Hopewell, Bedford county, Pa. [Nov. 3, '58.

ALEXANDRIA BREWERY.
ISENBERG & CONNOR, are prepared to furnish all orders for ALE, promptly. Address Isenberg & Connor, Alexandria, Huntingdon county, Pa. [Dec. 8, 1858.]

AMMERMAN & CO., Miners and Dealers in Broad Top Coal, Broad Top, Huntingdon co., Penna. [Nov. 3, 1858.



COUNTRY DEALERS can buy CLOTHING from me in Huntingdon at WHOLESALE as cheap as they can in the cities, as I have a wholesale store in Philadelphia.
Huntingdon, April 14, 1858. H. ROMAN.

HARDWARE!
A Large Stock, just received, and for sale at
BRICKER'S MAMMOTH STORE.

DRY GOODS!—A fine assortment on hand for the accommodation of customers, at BENJ. JACOBS' "Cheap Corner," Market Square. (oct28)

STONE-WARE at S. S. Smith's Grocery, 20 per cent. cheaper than any other place in town.

THE MAMMOTH STORE
Is the place for Latest Styles of Ladies' Dress Goods.

LADIES DRESS GOODS!
A splendid assortment at STROUS' Cheap Store in Market Square. [March 31, 1858.

GROCERIES,
Of the best, always ready for customers, at
J. BRICKER'S MAMMOTH STORE.

WILLIAM AFRICA
HAS AGAIN COMMENCED THE
BOOT AND SHOE-MAKING,
ONE DOOR EAST OF H. ROMAN'S CLOTHING STORE.
His old customers and the public generally, will give him a call. [Huntingdon, Oct. 20, 1858.]

CLOTHING! CLOTHING!! Keep yourself warm. Call at M. GUTMAN & CO'S Cheap Clothing Store, in Long's new building, Market Square, Huntingdon, Pa. A good stock always on hand. (oc28.)

CLOAKS, TALMAS, RIGOLETTES, Victorines and Head Dresses are sold at prices, which defy competition, by FISHER & McMURTRIE.

BUILDERS
Are requested to call and examine the Hardware, &c., at BRICKER'S MAMMOTH STORE.

COAL BUCKETS and Shovels, for sale by JAMES A. BROWN.

LIQUORS, of the best, for Medicinal purposes, at S. S. SMITH'S.

CLOTHING!—A large stock on hand, at the cheap store of BENJ. JACOBS. Call and examine goods and prices. (oct28.)

TRACING MUSLIN, DRAFTING AND DRAWING PAPER,
White and Colored Card Paper,
For sale at
LEWIS' BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.

IF YOU WANT TO BE CLOTHED, Call at the store of BENJ. JACOBS.

CALL at the new CLOTHING STORE of GUTMAN & CO., if you want a good article of Clothing. Store room in Long's new building, in the Diamond, Huntingdon. Sept. 9, 1857.

OVERCOATS, of all kinds, cheaper than elsewhere, at
Oct. 1, 1856. H. ROMAN'S CLOTHING STORE.

CONFECTIONERIES of the very best. Call at MILLER'S.

BOOTS and SHOES, the largest and cheapest assortment in town, at
D. P. GWIN'S.

BLANK BOOKS, OF VARIOUS SIZ